The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON THE CENTENNIAL QUESTION.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO INVITE FOREIGN NATIONS TO TAKE PART IN THE EXHIBITION—THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The question of an appropriation for the centennial celebration was unexpectedly sprung upon the House today, and the result was quite different from what had been expected by those who manifest opposition to an appropriation. Mr. Kelley reported from the Committee on the Centennial Celebration a bill directing that the President be requested to extend, in the name of the United States, an invitation to foreign nations to participate in the centennial. It appears that, notwithstanding the proclamation of the President, and the laws passed by the last Congress, there is no authority for a technical invitation, and the Secretary of State has been, as heretofore stated, unwilling to assume the responsibility of officially inviting foreign powers without specific legislation. The bill was passed after two hours of debate, during which the general character and scope of the opposition were fully developed. The bill had scarcely been read when Gen. Butler, who subsequently intimated that he would favor an appropriation, asked if this bill were not, in point of fact, a forerunner of a demand for a large appropriation. Eugene Hale opposed the passage of the bill because he feared it would be considered a precedent which might be quoted as having committed the Government to an appropriation, as he put it, "for a little Fourth of July celebration at Philadelphia." Mr. Kelley took these words as a reflection upon his city, and maintained with much fervor that the centennial had a national character, which had been given it by the laws of Congress and by the action of the Executive. It was made to appear that the estimated cost of the centennial will be $8,000,000, of which $3,500,000 have already been subscribed by Pennsylvania alone. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, who has given many months of gratuitous labor to the centennial, and who is familiar with its workings and purposes, very earnestly defended it. He said that when the question of an appropriation should be presented it would be well for Representatives to consider whether some of the millions that are annually devoted to the perfection of the arts of war might not better be consecrated to the civilizing purposes of peace. Fernando Wood declared that New-York was not jealous of Philadelphia in any matter where the national honor was concerned. The debate was conducted with unusual warmth, but finally ended in good feeling, when Alvah Crocker earnestly insisted that he knew that "all the Dukes, and Counts, and Marquises of the Old World would feel small in the presence of the great American Republic assembled in Centennial Hall." Eugene Hale, associated with other members of the Committee on Appropriations, who were opposed to the bill from the fact that it would probably result in another bill asking for an appropriation, contested it at every stage. But the motion to table the whole subject was defeated by a vote of 42 yeas to 206 nays. The friends of the centennial are quite confident that this vote indicates a willingness on the part of the House to appropriate so much as may be necessary for the success of the scheme. There were, however, many who voted for the bill to-day who would hesitate before voting any considerable appropriation.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, who has charge of the Army Appropriation bill, could not obtain the floor to-day, although the Army bill has been the special order for fifteen days. Mr. H. Boardman Smith, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, claimed the floor for his privileged report in the West Virginia contested election case, and secured it. It seems now probable that the debate on this subject will continue throughout the entire day to-morrow, if, indeed, it then terminates. Twelve members have already indicated their intention to speak upon this question, among them Gen. Butler. L. Q. C. Lamar, and E. Rockwood Hoar. The case is the most complicated election case which has been presented to the House for many years. The question lying at the basis of the controversy is this: Is a constitutional convention a Legislature, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and if so, has such convention the power to change the day fixed for an election by the Legislature which assembled previous to the meeting of the convention? The Legislature of West Virginia, acting under the Constitution, enacted a law fixing a certain day in October as the time when Representatives in Congress should be elected. Subsequently a constitutional convention was called which framed and submitted to the people a new Constitution. This new Constitution provided that Representatives in Congress should be elected on the next general election day, and fixed such general election day on a certain day in August following. Two sets of Representatives were elected on these two respective days, Messrs. Davis and Hagans, in August, Republicans, and Messrs. Wilson and Martin in October, Democrats. There are a great many collateral issues in the question relating both to the purity of the ballot and the paucity of the vote; but the main question as indicated is: Was that Constitutional Convention in such a sense, and within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, a Legislature, that it could change the day of the general election, fixed by the Legislature for October. Some of the most distinguished lawyers of the House are divided on this question, and the debate is expected to be conducted with much ability on both sides. There are intimations tonight that the House is likely to seat the members elected in August, or to remand the entire subject to the people of West Virginia for a new election.

THE LIQUOR TRADE COMMISSION.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee in the Senate to-day, providing for a commission to investigate the liquor traffic, is a very curious document. It provides that the President shall nominate, and the Senate confirm, a commission of five persons. They are to hold no positions of profit or trust under the General or State Governments. They shall be selected with a sole reference to their personal fitness and capacity to make an honest, thorough, and impartial investigation. They are also to serve without compensation. The duty of the commission as defined in the bill, is to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic in its economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and the general welfare of the people. The commission shall also inquire into and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States. The bill is reported favorably from the committee; but as it goes on the calendar, it will doubtless receive little attention by the Senate for several weeks to come, if it is ever taken up during the session.

PRINTING SPEECHES THAT WERE NEVER SPOKEN.

Mr. Anthony to-day introduced a bill in the Senate which ought to pass, and which, at some opportune moment, is likely to become a law. Its provisions exclude from the *Congressional Record* all speeches never made in the House or Senate. It will prevent such mean performances as have been several times indulged, giving leave to print a speech and then publishing a gross and indecent attack upon some members, using language which the rules of the House would not tolerate to be uttered on the floor. A case of this kind has recently occurred, and is likely to be very soon called to the attention of the House.

PENALTY FOR UNDERVALUATION OF GOODS.

The Senate to-day passed a bill of very great importance to importers, which there is little reason to doubt will be concurred in by the House and become a law. It provides that nothing in the present law shall be so construed as to vitiate or involve the confiscation of an entire invoice in consequence of any item, or items, contained in the same being undervalued, but that such confiscation shall only apply to the merchandise actually undervalued in any invoice. The law as now construed causes the confiscation of a whole invoice if any one item in it is undervalued.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day commenced the consideration of the bill introduced by Representative Luttrell, of California, which provides for a very thorough investigation and prosecution of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Luttrell was elected as an anti-monopoly candidate, and his bill represents the opinion of that party in California. It is to receive very careful attention by the committee. Its passage would doubtless tend to greatly injure the franchise of that road.

AMOUNTS DUE ANTE-BELLUM CONTRACTORS.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have under consideration a proposition to pay *ante-bellum* mail contractors who have not been paid for services rendered before the war, on account of their inability to take the iron-clad oath. It is stated that the majority of the committee are in favor of recognizing these claims as a debt against the Government.

A PONDEROUS DOCUMENT.

A few days since the Commissioner of Indian Affairs transmitted to the Senate the annual statement of expenditures of the Indian Bureau. The manuscript was nearly half a foot thick, and the sheets were twice the superficial size, perhaps, of a foolscap page. The Committee on Printing, of which Mr. Anthony is Chairman, concluded that no public good could be served by printing the document, which would make a very bulky and expensive volume. Mr. Anthony to-day, therefore, reported against the printing of the statement. This report, however, was opposed. Senator Stewart thought the printing might save the Government more than it would cost, and indicated his willingness, if the statement were printed, to see that it was circulated throughout the Indian country, where most of the expenditures were made. This would give parties interested and familiar with the facts an opportunity to examine and verify the accounts and to discover any fraudulent or extravagant disbursements. After some discussion the matter was sent back to the committee for a new investigation.

THE LEGAL TENDER—A LIMIT FIXED.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning took a final vote with regard to the forty-four millions reserve. They instructed Mr. Dawes, the Chairman, to report a bill containing the following propositions: First, that the issue of the forty-four million legal-tender reserve shall be declared legal; second, that the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, shall never exceed $400,000,000. The first section was adopted on motion of Mr. Beck. The second section was adopted on motion of Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of New-York. The language of the latter section is identical with the language of the act of 1864, and is a renewal of the pledge of that act that there shall be no further inflation. The vote stood 6 to 5. The following members voted for the bill: Messrs. Dawes, Wood, E. H. Roberts, Burchard, Foster, and Kasson. The following voted against it: Messrs. Kelley, Waldron, Sheldon, Niblack, and Beck. An analysis of this vote shows that the bill could not have been reported except by the votes of the Western members of the committee. The committee hope by this bill to establish the starting point of all the financial legislation of this session. They found in the course of their investigation that the bill which they have agreed to report is substantially the same as the first section of several of the bills which have been referred to them. They consequently anticipate that this bill will furnish a definite general initial policy. This action of the committee is regarded as very significant, in that it determines what is the lawful amount of legal tender notes as the initial point of the controversy, and also fixes the limit which these notes shall not exceed. The committee consider that the adoption of the bill would determine that the deficiency in the Treasury, if any should occur, is to be supplied by taxation and not by the issue of paper money. The committee, in recommending this bill, have taken no position with regard to future redemption, or to the Sinking Fund. It is manifest that any scheme for redemption could be attached to this bill, as well as a section with regard to the Sinking Fund. It is the intention of the committee to ask that a definite day be fixed for a discussion on this bill, and when the debate begins, no one can tell when or where it will end.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—The proposed constitutional amendment limiting the State debt to $15,000,000, and taxation for all purposes to $12,500,000, guaranteeing the principal and interest of the new constitutional bonds to be issued in funding the debt, and providing that the revenues of each year derived from taxation shall be devoted solely to the expenses of that year, passed the House to-day by a unanimous vote. They had previously passed the Senate. The bill funding all the valid outstanding bonds of the State at sixty cents on the dollar in seven per cent. bonds, principal and interest secured by the foregoing constitutional amendments, also passed the House by a large majority. It repeals all contingent debts of the State, consisting of bonds not issued and stock not subscribed, amounting to over $18,000,000. The bill, with two slight amendments, is substantially the same as recommended by the Chamber of Commerce. It goes to the Senate for concurrence.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21.—While a gang of convicts from the Penitentiary were at work yesterday laying gas-pipes near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Charles Brown, of Franklin, serving a four years' term, and Thomas Duffy, serving a two years' term, for larceny, evaded the vigilance of the guards and escaped. Brown was captured about two miles east of the city, but Duffy is still at large.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

CONFIRMATION OF MR. WAITE.

A UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR CONFIRMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The nomination of Mr. Waite to be Chief Justice was confirmed in the Senate to-day by a unanimous vote. The objection yesterday was based upon the reports that were circulated from some unknown quarter that Mr. Waite had voted for Gen. McClellan for President, and so taken a position with the enemies of the Union. Inquiries of those familiar with his record satisfied all who had any desire to oppose the confirmation that the report was wholly untrue, and malicious in its purpose. The appointment has grown in favor constantly since the announcement was first made that the name had been sent to the Senate; and there are very many in the Senate, and out of it, who believe that the appointment was the best that was possible to make. The result is satisfactory to all. At times, while action was pending on the cases of Mr. Williams and Mr. Cushing, it seemed probable that personal feelings would be aroused and hostilities of a permanent nature be engendered, and that perhaps serious political divisions might be made; but there has been no such result. It is known that between the President and the Senators who opposed the confirmation of the first two nominations there has been no change of feeling or relations, and that friendships that existed before have not been broken. The President has no disposition to question the right of every Senator to consider and decide for himself his duty, and to act independently in the discharge of it.

THE VOTE ON CONFIRMATION.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate were in executive session for an hour and a quarter this afternoon, engaged in the consideration of the nomination of Morrison R. Waite to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and Messrs. Sherman and Thurman, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the confirmation, showing a concurrence of views as to Mr. Waite's integrity, his good legal attainments, and his suitable temperament as a Judge.

Senator Sumner alluded to the solemnity of the occasion in connection with the advising and consenting to the appointment of a Chief Justice, and said that, owing to the importance of the subject, considering the weighty matters before that great tribunal, it became them all to be duly impressed with the fitness of the gentleman whose name was before them. He was gratified to learn such favorable reports from Mr. Waite from those who knew him better than he did.

No remarks were made by any Senator in opposition to the nomination. On the question "Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment?" the vote was unanimous. Yeas 63, as follows: Senators Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Crozier, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, West, Wright.

Absent or Not Voting—Senators Alcorn, Ames, Dennis, Dorsey, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Sprague, Sumner, Windom—9.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the vote as above given.

The President was this evening officially advised of the favorable action of the Senate, and will immediately inform Mr. Waite of his appointment.

THE ALLEGED VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A rumor to the effect that Mr. Waite, the nominee for Chief Justice, voted for Gen. McClellan for President in 1864 has been diligently circulated. During yesterday a telegraphic dispatch was sent Mr. Waite by his Representative in Congress, Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, making inquiry as to the truth of the report, and in reply Mr. Waite promptly denied the accusation.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

NEW AND DISCONTINUED OFFICES, AND POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Jan. 17, 1874:

New-England.—Offices Established—Hallington, Litchfield County, Conn., John H. Woodruff, Postmaster; Washington Depot, Litchfield County, Conn., Alpheus G. Baker, Postmaster; Chester Depot, Windsor County, Vt., Spencer H. Leonard, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Albion K. P. Oliver, Georgetown, Sagadahoe County, Me.; Oliver Cotton, East Northwood; Rockingham County, N. H.; Edward A. Kenion, Surry, Cheshire County, N. H.; L. R. Parker, East Richford, Franklin County, Vt.; Jonathan Burgess, North Harwich, Barnstable County, Mass.; Russell B. Morgan, Copper Hill, Hartford County, Conn.; N. A. Deans, Lime Rock, Litchfield County, Conn.; E. O. Wilber, West Stafford, Tolland County, Conn.; Frederick L. Hommdieu, Winthrop, Middlesex County, Conn.

New-York.—Office Established—Collins, Erie County, E. Leroy Hathaway, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Wilber Holmes, Cincinnatus, Cortland County; Alanson C. Caldwell, Diana, Lewis County; Foster H. Bilyea, Edmeston, Otsego County; George W. Downing, Harlemville, Columbia County; Orlando D. Booth, Napoli, Cattaraugus County; Michael Coyle, North Hector, Schuyler County; D. E. Isham, Prospect Station, Chautauqua County; David Vennati, Vandalia, Cattaraugus County.

New-Jersey.—Office Established—Repanpo, Gloucester County, Joel Lock, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Samuel J. Bennett, Trenton Falls, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Alberts, Luzerne County, Nicolaus Hildebrand, Postmaster; Bellowsville, Beaver County, Wm. Flocker, Postmaster; East Green, Erie County, George Corbin, Postmaster; Langdon, Centre County, John Porter, Postmaster; Larksville, Luzerne County, E. S. Pease, Postmaster; North Shippen, Cameron County, Lucien B. Jones, Postmaster. Discontinued—Dry Ridge, Bedford County; Eyer's Grove, Columbia County; Luzerne, Luzerne County. Name Changed—Gibson, Susquehanna County, to Jermyn. Postmasters Appointed—John Goodwin, Bennett, Allegheny County; A. W. Horning, Carrick Furnace, Franklin County; John Hagerman, Comby, Montour County; Andrew Moon, Fallsington, Bucks County; John H. Landis, Landis' Store, Berks County; R. A. Holeman, Mills Village, Erie County; H. K. Freymoyer, Oriental, Juniata County; Chas. R. Cress, Sand Cut, Wayne County; John J. Main, Star, Warren County; W. M. Weidman, Union Forge, Lebanon County.

Maryland.—Names Changed—Hanover, Howard County, to Anderson; Matthews' Store, Howard County, to Glenwood. Postmasters Appointed—Bryantown, Charles County, Mrs. Josephine Chappelear; Glenely, Howard County, Edward Day; Poplar Spring, Howard County, Henry Miles; Queenstown, Queen Ann's County, Jacob H. Callanay; St. Inigoes, St. Mary's County, Z. T. McKay.

Pacific Coast.—Postmasters Appointed—Samuel Gaines, Gervais, Warren County, Oregon; L. C. Thompson, Mountain Home, Yarrehill County, Oregon; Henry N. Bowman, Summit, Benton County, Oregon; James H. Miller, Upper Ochoco, Wasco County, Oregon; Jules Thoustrop, Rock Springs, Sweetwater County, Wyoming. Discontinued—Bridgeport, Polk County; Indian Valley, Union County.

THE TEXAS TROUBLES.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Austin states that the President of the Senate has discharged all the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, there being no further use for them. The votes for the other State officers have been counted, and the majorities averaged the same as the Governor's, which now reaches 50,000. The returns of several counties were found in the office of the Secretary of State. The contest for United States Senator increases in interest. There are now five candidates, as follows: Messrs. Throckmorton, Reagan, Dumorse, Maxey, and Flournoy. Preparations are being made for a grand inauguration ball, to be given by the citizens of Austin.

The *State Journal* has suspended, and its office is offered for sale.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The State Agricultural Society met at noon in the Assembly Chamber, the President, B. F. Angel, in the chair. T. L. Harrison, Secretary, read the report of the Executive Committee, detailing its operations during the past year, and showing that the net receipts from the State Fair last year amounted to $28,383; the expense, $18,533, leaving a balance of $9,850, which, with the appropriation from the State, will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the fair. The report concludes with a feeling reference to the death of the late Luther Tucker, so long connected with the society as Secretary and Treasurer. The Treasurer's report shows that the total receipts of the society for the year were $48,594 21, and the total disbursements $31,712 58. A committee of four from each Judicial District was appointed to nominate officers for the society, and to recommend a place for the next State Fair. Ex-President Gould read a minute of the death of the late Luther Tucker, to be entered on the journal of the proceedings of the society, rehearsing the labors of the deceased on behalf of agriculture. On his motion it was adopted, ordered entered on the minutes, and published in the daily papers.

The Committee on Officers and the place for holding the next State Fair reported as follows:

President, Harris Lewis, of Herkimer; Vice Presidents, John D. Wing, of New-York; Edwin Thorne, of Dutchess; Daniel Doncaster, of Albany; N. M. Curtis, of St. Lawrence; James Geddes, of Onondaga; A. S. Diven, of Chemung; J. W. Wadsworth, of Livingston; Wm. H. Pendry of Orleans; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas L. Harrison, of St. Lawrence; Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Bogart, of Cayuga; Treasurer, A. Thayer, of Rensselaer; Executive Committee, Isaac H. Cooks, of Queens; Luther H. Tucker, of Albany; James Vick, of Monroe; Richard S. Charles, of Alleghany; George W. Hoffman, of Elmira; Joseph Juliand, of Chenango; Wm. M. Holmes, of Washington, and Robert F. Swan, of Seneca.

A ballot was taken and these officers were elected.

The committee reported a resolution referring the selection of the place for the next State Fair to the Executive Committee, and it was adopted.

The society then adjourned until this evening.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—1 A. M.—The temperature has risen slightly in the districts on the Atlantic Coast, with partly cloudy and foggy weather and light rain. The temperature continues high in the Gulf States, where clear or fair weather prevails, except in the Lower Mississippi Valley; in this District the barometer has fallen, with light to fresh southerly winds. The barometer has fallen in the lake region, and thence southward to Tennessee, with but slight changes of temperature. Rain has fallen during the day from Pennsylvania westward to the lower Missouri Valley, and south-westward to the Indian Territory. The barometer has risen, with colder weather and northerly winds in the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and thence westward over New-York, Northern Pennsylvania, and the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather and rain will prevail, with rising temperature, falling barometer, and heavy fog on the coast.

From Pennsylvania southward to Florida and south-westward to the Lower Mississippi Valley, easterly to south-westerly winds, and no decided change of temperature.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence northward over the upper lake region, and westward to Kansas and Nebraska, continued cloudy weather, with areas of rain and snow, followed by lower temperature, rising barometer, and clearing weather in the North-west.

The temperature will fall decidedly in the Mississippi Valley during the coming twenty-four hours.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 27°; 6 A. M., 28°; 9 A. M., 31°; 12 M., 39°; 3 P. M., 42°; 6 P. M., 40°; 9 P. M., 37°; 12 P. M., 37°; average, 35⅛°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Huntington, West Va., Tuesday, destroyed McFarland's livery-stable and several small tenement-houses. The loss is not stated.

The Baptist Chapel at Bath, opposite Albany, N. Y., was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is about $10,000. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool had $3,000 insurance on it.

A new dwelling-house on Longwood avenue, Boston, Mass., owned and occupied by Dr. Charles E. Turkham, was burned early yesterday morning. The loss is $7,000.

A mill at West Goffstown, N. H., used for the manufacture of doors and sash-blinds, and owned by Jeremiah Austin, was burned on Tuesday night. Loss between $6,000 and $7,000; no insurance.

The dwelling-house of Amos Bicknell, a frame house occupied by J. King as a grocery, and a building occupied by a Mrs. Manson as a restaurant, in Hallowell, Me., were burned early yesterday morning. The loss is $8,000; partially insured.

The residence of Mr. John Kirb, a large two-story frame building, with Mansard roof, situated on the corner of Washington and Warren streets, East Newark, N. J., caught fire about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $12,000 on the house, and $7,000 on the furniture. The building was insured in the American Mutual for $5,000, and in the Germania Insurance Company for $3,500. The furniture was insured in the latter company for $3,500. There being no fire apparatuses in East Newark, no effort could be made to subdue the flames, and in about one hour the building was entirely consumed.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—In joint convention of the General Assembly of the State to-day, Gov. Wm. Pinkney Whyte was declared duly elected United States Senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1875. Mr. Barnes Compton, of Charles County, (Democrat,) was elected State Treasurer, by the Legislature. The joint vote of the two Houses was: For Mr. Compton, 83; and for Mr. Henry A. Goldsborough, (Republican,) 23.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the Directors of the National Trust Company to-day, it was decided to double the original reward offered for the missing Cashier, Grier, unless he returns within ten days.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The Democrats to-day nominated the following straight-out city ticket: For Mayor—Capt. James S. Biddle; City Solicitor—Charles H. Jones; Receiver of Taxes—Charles S. Gray.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The fourth annual exhibition of the Western New-York Poultry Society closed this evening after a continuance of one week. It was, doubtless, the finest and most successful show of its kind ever held in America. The National Poultry Association have adjourned to hold their next annual meeting on the third Thursday in January, 1875, the place of meeting to be determined hereafter.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

INCREASING AGITATION IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

MR. DICKSON'S STATEMENTS DENIED BY THE MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 21.—The statements of Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, regarding the lock-out of miners at Carbondale, which appeared in THE TIMES this morning, are emphatically denied by the miners, who are now suffering under an oppressive lease agreement. One of the locked-out miners, who is an ex-member of the State Legislature, states that if Mr. Dickson will give the men the privileges they are justly entitled to, work will be resumed immediately. As the men are wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, it is feared that outrages will be committed. The entire number of men thrown out of work by this difficulty is now placed at 1,200.

THE AGITATION EXTENDING—LARGE MASS-MEETING OF THE MINERS AT WILKESBARRE—VIOLENCE APPREHENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 21.—Open hostilities between the miners and operators of the Wyoming Anthracite Coal-fields have at last commenced. The action taken by the colliers in this immediate region regarding a reduction of ten per cent. is finding a response from every other district. It is rumored that by the end of the week there will be an uprising of 25,000 men who have been and are now employed in the collieries in the entire Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys. Thousands of idle men and boys, and others employed in industries directly or indirectly connected with mining operations, are gathering about the streets, and at their head-quarters, discussing the all-absorbing topic. This afternoon an immense mass-meeting of miners, representing the districts of Wilkesbarre, Ashley, Sugarnotch, Newport, Plymouth, and Hartford, was held at Weiss Hall and Brewery Hall, in this city, for the purpose of organizing the Luzerne Branch of the Miners' National Association and accepting its platform. Addresses were made by John Siney, President of the National Union, C. Ben. Johnson, and other leading personages connected with the union. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the proceedings. At the conclusion of the meeting a large number of men entered their names upon the roll of the new union amid considerable excitement. A Plymouth miner presented a resolution to the effect that if the wages due the miners employed by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company for the past month's work were not paid by Saturday, the men proceed to the company's office and make a determined request for it. The resolution was carried unanimously amid thundering applause. To-night the leaders and men are consulting together as to what shall be the next aggressive movement, but, as far as can be ascertained, nothing will be decided upon until the new order is more fully organized for the "stand-out." A few days will, however, definitely decide the matter. It is reported that the price of coal in the cities will soon be forced up for speculative prices. Lawlessness has commenced to spread, and, although nothing of a very serious nature has occurred, the citizens in the rural districts are very apprehensive.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 21.—Weiss Hall was filled with miners to-day, who met for the purpose of listening to a speech from John Siney, President of the National Association, upon the advantages of all miners uniting with that organization.

When the miners of the whole country were thoroughly organized, with a large amount of money in the treasury, in his opinion there would be no strikes, for the reason that the companies would know that the miners could hold out longer than they could afford to permit their works to remain idle.

In speaking of strikes, he said, "Never join in a strike as long as you can retain a spark of honor and remain out, but when it once becomes necessary, be sure that you are right and ready for the emergency, and then be firm in the stand you take."

He was listened to attentively, and carried the sympathies of all with him.

At the close of his address, a large number availed themselves of the opportunity to sign the constitution. Just before the meeting adjourned, a miner of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, said that great dissatisfaction existed among the miners of that company who were without work, caused by the employment of 800 men to fight the fire in the Empire Mine, and the non-payment by the company, as yet, for December. He said that there was an agreement between the miners of that company that if the wages due for a month's work were not paid between the 15th and 20th of the following month, they should stop work until they were paid. He then made a motion that a demand be made upon Mr. Parrish for payment between this and Saturday, the 24th inst., which was unanimously carried. The failure of the company to pay by that time will be followed either by the refusal of the men who are fighting the fire to continue, or else in an open rupture between them and the men who are idle. It is now pretty generally conceded that the miners will not stand out for an advance, as some days ago demanded, and also that they will not submit to any reduction, but are willing to resume work at the basis of 1873 when the companies are ready. It is asserted to-day that the miners at the Newport Works were told yesterday that they might go to work at once at last year's basis, and that they accept the terms, and will begin to-morrow. About 300 men are employed there.

COLORED MILITIA CONVENTION—THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 21.—A convention of officers of the colored militia companies in Georgia, has been called to meet in this city on the 19th of February, to consider important matters. The Governor is required by State laws to order an election for officers of all companies when the requisite number of members are enrolled. He obeys the law when white companies apply for organization, but except in two or three instances has refused to organize colored companies. The present Democratic Legislature has passed a law authorizing the Governor to distribute arms among the military organizations as in his judgment may be most conducive to the public interest. Only two colored companies, it appears, have received arms from the Governor, the remainder having been distributed among companies composed of white Democrats, most of whom served in the Confederate Army. The convention will probably bring this matter to the attention of Congress.

JAY COOKE & CO.'S CREDITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Judge Cadwallader heard a number of the creditors of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. upon the propriety of granting further time for voting upon the appointment of a committee. The Judge said he wished the creditors to understand that a Trustee, under the forty-third section of the Bankruptcy act, would have no greater power than an assignee. Such funds as were payable to the bearer could be distributed in specie as readily by an assignee as by a Trustee. He would like to be informed definitely whether the creditors preferred the administration of this estate by a Trustee or an assignee free from restraint, or by a Trustee controlled by an over-riding committee. If the appointment of a committee was really desired by the creditors, and could be confirmed by him, he would certainly give an ample opportunity for bringing in an entire vote, and the Register would have discretion to continue adjourned sittings from day to day for a reasonable time to complete the vote. The Trustee, except as controlled by a committee, would have the same power as an assignee, and there would be no difficulty about his power to distribute funds in specie. The committee was not an advisory but a directory body, whose commands must be obeyed. If what had been stated by some of the creditors were true, that the arrangements at the meeting were such that they could not vote at all, or voted under a misapprehension as to the facts, it was apparent that they had not been enabled to vote advisedly. Of course, if he confirmed a resolution looking to the appointment of a committee, the election would continue open. Should he confirm the resolution he would act against his own judgment as to its policy, but he probably would defer to the judgment of others. If he were a creditor he would, without hesitation, vote against the committee. He would announce his decision to-morrow morning.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

RESULT OF THE CONVENTION AT HARTFORD—THE RACE TO BE ROWED ON SARATOGA LAKE ON JULY 16.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874.

The Allyn House was the scene of unusual excitement this morning. Groups of students canvassed the several important questions to be brought before the meeting which was to be held there at 10 A. M. Startling rumors were in circulation, some of the Eastern college men leaning toward a New-England College Rowing Association—in other words, a split. It is but fair to state, however, that few would even listen to such a proposition, and the result of the convention fully proved that the majority of our college boating men are young men whose excellent principles and clear-sightedness entitle them to our best respect and consideration. Capt. R. J. Cooke, of Yale, the President, called the meeting to order at the appointed time, and the roll-call was responded to as follows: Amherst, Bowdoin, Columbia, Cornell, Williams, Dartmouth, Harvard, Massachusetts Agricultural, Trinity, and Yale. Wesleyan was not entitled to a seat, owing to some irregularity, but was subsequently admitted, and Princeton's application for admission was also received and accepted. The convention then formed as follows:

College.	Delegates.
Amherst	F. W. Whitridge, G. E. Brewer.
Mass. Agricultural	J. M. Benedict, E. P. Chandler.
Bowdoin	Elbridge George, Jr., G. F. Harriman.
Columbia	J. K. Rees, F. D. Shaw.
Cornell	J. H. Southard, J. F. Cluck.
Dartmouth	J. A. Aiken, W. G. Eaton, Jr.
Harvard	R. H. Dana, Wendell Goodwin.
Princeton	A. Marquand, D. Nicoll.
Trinity	J. D. McKennan, W. M. Stark.
Wesleyan	J. P. Stone, D. Dorchester, Jr.
Williams	J. Gunster, C. B. Hubbell.
Yale	C. H. Terry, R. J. Cooke.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, J. H. Southard, of Cornell; Vice President, R. H. Dana, of Harvard; Secretary, J. K. Rees, Columbia; Treasurer, J. Gunster, Williams.

The delegates from Dartmouth at once startled the convention with a proposition for an amendment to the constitution to the effect that this association should be hereafter known as the Rowing Association of New-England Colleges, and that Cornell, Columbia and Princeton only should be permitted to remain in the association outside of the New-England colleges. Considerable debate ensued. Harvard also leaning somewhat toward such a course, but it was strenuously opposed by a majority, Mr. Cluck, of Cornell, distinguishing himself in a clear argument upon the subject, with the welfare of the institution in its entirety at heart. The amendment was defeated.

The next important question brought before the meeting was, "Who shall row?"

A resolution passed at a meeting held at Worcester, Mass., April 2, 1873, reads as follows:

Resolved, That all undergraduates connected with any institution be declared eligible for its representative or university crew. Meaning by undergraduates all candidates for the degree of A. B., Ph. B. or such other degree as represents a similar or parallel course of study.

Mr. Cluck, of Cornell, offered as an amendment:

That undergraduates, students of colleges, members of this association, candidates for the degree of A. B., Ph. B., or such other degree as represented a parallel or similar course of study, with the exception of those who are candidates for the degree of LL. D., or M. D., or B. D., shall be eligible to the regatta crews of this association. It shall be considered that the term undergraduates shall mean all students, candidates for such degrees as mentioned above, with the above exception, but who shall not yet have received any degree.

Several amendments to this amendment were offered and defeated, Mr. Cluck's amendment being finally adopted by a vote of 8 to 4. The convention then adjourned to meet again at 2:30 o'clock.

At the afternoon session Mr. Hubbell, of Williams, moved that the next college regatta be held at Saratoga. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ferry, of Yale. It was then proposed that the advocates of rowing courses present should be permitted to present their propositions. As Saratoga had been regularly brought before the meeting the representatives of that place were summoned. Mr. John P. Conkling advocated the claims of Saratoga Lake in the most explicit manner, dwelling on the selfishness of the Eastern people, who wished to control the college regatta for the purpose of gain. Mr. Goodwin, of Harvard, then spoke in favor of New-London, the strongest point of his argument being the advantages of salt-water bathing and sea air. Mr. Shaw, of Columbia, advocated Saratoga, and Mr. Rees, also of Columbia, added his testimony to the same effect. Mr. Gunster, of Williams, then addressed the convention to the same purpose. Mr. Brewer, of Amherst, succeeded, but, although evidently opposed to Saratoga, offered no proposition which appeared to point directly to a better course. Mr. Rees again alluded to the advantages of Saratoga, showing that the New-England interests were the only real influences governing the portion of the meeting in opposition. Mr. Whitredge, of Amherst, spoke against the Saratoga course. Mr. Cluck, of Cornell, then offered a motion to commit the selection of the course to a committee of one delegate from each college, to report on or before June 1.

After a prolonged debate, Mr. Rees, of Columbia, moved that the convention decide to select the Saratoga course, but decline the liberal offers of free transportation for the competitors and their boats, also the $1,000 for prizes offered by the Saratoga Rowing Association, also the public presentation in the Town Hall. The motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Bowdoin, Columbia, Cornell, Massachusetts, Agricultural, Trinity, Williams, Yale, Princeton, Wesleyan—9.

NAYS—Dartmouth, Harvard, Amherst—3.

It was further decided to hold the regatta on Thursday, July 16, and that a regatta committee of one delegate from each college be appointed, with power to carry out the usual programme, they, however, to elect three graduates to assist, or rather superintend, the management.

SESSION OF THE STATE GRANGE OF WISCONSIN.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 21.—In a session of the State Grange to-day the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Purchasing Agent, and Executive Committee were presented.

The Secretary's report shows that there are 303 granges reported as organized up to October, 1873, and he thinks there have been a sufficient number formed since to make a total of 350, and the order is constantly gaining strength. The Treasurer's report contains no features of interest. The reports of the Executive Committee and of the Purchasing Agent are not yet made public. The sessions of the grange are all secret. The Grand Master delivered his address this afternoon. It was a long document, reviewing the history of the Order in the State, recounting the advantages it had already secured to the farmers, and predicting still greater in future.

PITTSBURG IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 21.—A meeting of the Pittsburg Iron and Steel Association was held today, and the prospects of the trade were discussed; but, owing to the small attendance, no action was taken. The meeting was adjourned until next week, when important questions will be brought up for consideration.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. WHALLEY IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. George H. Whalley, Member of Parliament, has written to the papers persisting that the statements made by Jean Luie, during his examination as a witness for the defendant in the Tichborne case, were true, and expressing his belief that the confession made by Luie at his subsequent trial, on the charge of perjury, was obtained by bribery. For this Mr. Whalley has been summoned to appear and answer a charge of contempt of court.

ATTEMPTED FALSE REGISTRY OF A VESSEL—PROSECUTIONS TO BE INSTITUTED.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Government has decided to prosecute several persons for conspiring to obtain British registry for the French bark Malfilatre, which was destined to convey arms to the Carlists in Spain.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS AND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A deputation of working men, headed by Joseph Arch, to-day waited upon Mr. Gladstone, and urged the propriety of extending the elective franchise to the agricultural laborers.

Mr. Gladstone expressed himself as in favor of their object, but advised them to be patient, pointing out to them the magnitude and weightiness of the measure, and the brief duration of Parliament.

MR. GLADSTONE RESTORED TO HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Gladstone has recovered his usual good health.

PROF. SMITH IN ENGLAND—DEFENSE OF CORNELL.

LONDON, Jan. 22—5 A. M.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a speech at an educational meeting in Manchester, last evening, explained and commended the common school system of the United States. He defended Cornell University from the charge of irreligion, and maintained that the religious spirit of that institution was quite equal to that of Oxford.

SPAIN.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CARLISTS OPENED—A LETTER FROM BARCIA.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Gen. Dominiquez, at the head of the Central Army, has opened the campaign against the Carlists in Valencia.

Barcia, late member of the Cartagenian Junta, has written a letter to his friends, advising them to abandon Federalism and support the National Government until the Carlist insurrection is suppressed.

SANTANDER THREATENED BY THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Santander is threatened by the Carlists, and reinforcements for the Republican troops are hurrying to that city.

RETREAT OF THE CARLISTS FROM SANTANDER.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The Carlist forces have withdrawn from Santander.

FRANCE.

PRESS DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY—GAMBETTA CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 21.—In the Assembly to-day the Left submitted an interpellation of the Government regarding its treatment of the press, which, after a violent debate, was laid on the table by a majority of 100.

After the close of the sitting of the Assembly Deputy Haenjens sent his seconds to M. Gambetta with a challenge to fight a duel.

GERMANY.

THE REICHTAG—DEATH OF A POPULAR POET.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The Reichtag has been convoked for the 5th of February.

A. H. Hoffmann, of Fallersleben, the popular German poet, died to-day, aged seventy-five years.

FRANCE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ULTRAMONTANE VIOLENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The *Times* publishes the substance of a note from Prince Bismarck, which holds the French Government accountable for the violence of the Ultramontane press in France.

ITALY.

WARM FRIENDSHIP EXPRESSED BY FRANCE.

ROME, Jan. 21.—Visconti Venosta has received from the Duke Decazes a dispatch warmly expressing the friendly feeling of France toward Italy.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

MORTALITY AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Private letters from the Gold Coast report that great sickness prevails among the troops of Sir Garnet Wolseley, proving fatal in many cases within a few hours after its attack.

CUBA.

LABOR STRIKES CONTINUE—STEVEDORES PREVENTED FROM WORKING.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The labor strikes continue. The sailors on coasting vessels have prevented the stevedores from working.

WEST INDIES.

TWO VESSELS WRECKED—THE CREWS SAVED.

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 20.—The schooner Reynard, from Boston, for New-Orleans, has been lost on the Gingerbread Ground, and the brig Navarius on the Long Cay. The crews of both vessels were saved.

THE SHENANDOAH AND TICONDEROGA AT ST. THOMAS—BAEZ.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 16, via HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The United States war steamer Shenandoah arrived here on the 12th, under sail, part of her machinery having broken down.

The Ticonderaga arrived here on the 16th inst., forty-six days from the Mediterranean, making the entire trip under sail.

Ex-President of San Domingo Baez has gone to New-York.

HAYTI QUIET—LUPERON, OF SAN DOMINGO, SAILED FOR EUROPE.

JACMEL, Jan. 9, via HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The country is quiet. The election of Dominquez to the Presidency is considered certain. No disturbances are apprehended. The island is becoming more tranquil.

Gen. Luperon, of San Domingo, has sailed for Europe.

Coffee is selling at twenty cents per pound.

ALL HANDCUFFS IN SAN DOMINGO THROWN INTO THE SEA.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 13, via HAVANA, Jan. 21.—All political prisoners have been liberated, and all handcuffs thrown into the sea.

The Electoral College has convened.

The country is quiet.

Gonzales is expected at the capital in a few days.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 21.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented asking for woman suffrage, against the repeal of the Bankruptcy law, and for other objects.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Finance Committee, reported back a substitute for the bill of Mr. Howe, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, and recommended that it be passed. It was placed on the calendar. The substitute provides that the President shall appoint, with the consent of the Senate, five Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic in its economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, and the public health and general welfare of the people, and shall also inquire and take testimony as to the practical result of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States. These Commissioners are to be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial, and thorough investigation, and shall hold office not to exceed one year. Neither of them shall be the holder of any office of profit in the General or State Governments. They are to receive no compensation, but the Government is to pay the necessary expenses of the investigation. Their report is to be made to the President, and to be by him transmitted to Congress.

UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill explanatory of the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, of March 2, 1799, and it was passed. This is the bill introduced by Senator Fenton on the 8th of December last. It provides that nothing contained in the act referred to shall be so construed as to vitiate or involve the confiscation of an entire invoice in consequence of any item or items contained in the same being undervalued, but that such confiscation shall apply only to the merchandise actually undervalued in said invoice.

PRINTING OF UNSPOKEN SPEECHES.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a resolution forbidding the publication of remarks in the *Congressional Record*, or any portion of speeches not actually delivered in the Senate or House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND CURRENCY.

The consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt measures to redeem the pledge of public faith and furnish currency of uniform value, always redeemable in gold or its equivalent, was resumed.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, addressed the Senate advocating immediate resumption of specie payment. He was surprised that not a single definite plan by which we could get back to specie payment had been proposed. Let the gold accumulate in the Treasury over and above the amount necessary to pay the interest on the public debt. If that would not be sufficient, put a five per cent. bond on the market, which would bring gold at par on the 4th day of July, 1876. Let every dollar of greenbacks be redeemed in coin. In the meantime let the volume of currency be increased. He computed our present circulation at $760,000,000, which was not enough by at least $100,000,000. The panic was not over anywhere in the country. New-York and New-England were credit States, and had debts due them from all sections of the country. Money could be obtained in New-York, as there was plenty of it there, but to obtain it collateral security equal to the money itself must be put up. He spoke of the unequal distribution of the currency, and the pressing needs of the South on account thereof.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Controller of the Currency had authority now to withdraw twenty-five millions from New-England and give it to the South and West, or States which have not their proper proportion.

Mr. EDMUNDS—How long would it stay there?

Mr. SHERMAN—That is another question.

Mr. MERRIMON said—In reply to the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Edmunds,) he would say, if the money was down South it would go back very slowly, if the banks of New-York and New-England did not offer interest for it. As those States pay interest, the money goes there. He denied that the currency was redundant, as compared with the circulation of France and England. Those countries were densely populated, and their exchange was small. Another hundred millions put in circulation here would revive the business of the country. Our greenback system, which might be termed bloated, had many debts contracted under it. The agreements were that these debts should be liquidated in greenbacks. Now it is proposed to contract the currency, which would compel the payment in a more precious medium than the one under which they were created. He would postpone the time for specie resumption until July 4, 1876, on account of the business of the country being based on this bloated currency. By putting it off till that time the people, seeing the monetary system devised by Congress, would regulate their business to that end, so that it would adjust itself to that new system. He opposed the national banking system as a monopoly. The banks should belong to the people, and not to the Government. He would like to see Congress grant a charter for a great national bank. Let the shares be at $25 each, so that the whole people could have stock in it. Let the capital stock be one hundred millions of dollars, and Directors be in every State. In time of war such bank would come to the relief of the Government, and be of essential benefit. Sectional interests had once come near destroying the Government, and, unless Congress do something to produce an equilibrium in industries, more trouble would be the result.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the natural tendency of money was to the pockets of those having the right to it. He knew of no contrivance by which Congress could keep money in any section unless the circumstances of the people in such section should entitle them to keep the money. He did not believe there was a dollar more in Vermont now than there would be if every bank in the State was removed to Louisiana. New-England could not keep money which she owed to the West. If the South owes New-England, the money must come there. To provide, therefore, by law any policy which would compel the circulating medium to remain in one section rather than another was an impossibility.

Mr. MERRIMON said the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) went upon the principle that the commercial interests of the country were in a normal condition. There were circumstances which have forced the money from the West and South. The South produced $350,000,000 worth of cotton annually, and the money paid for it should be at the South. What, in the natural course of things, took it away? There was something wrong somewhere; some false basis. If the people of the South had the capital, they would build up cities and towns, construct railroads, open mines; and Wall street, instead of being in New-York, would be in Charleston, Savannah, or New-Orleans. Our industrial affairs are not in their normal state.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator spoke of the people of the South having capacity to develop resources if they had the capital. How were they to get that capital?

Mr. MERRIMON—We wish your people to come there.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Well, Mr. President, to that I say, amen. But how are they to go there? Will they find equal justice in the courts? Will they find honest labor respected? If the South desires capital, she must show calm and deliberate justice for all, administered in every State, so that life and property will be as safe as in New-England. Then the capital of New-England will go there, and the resources of the country will be developed; but not until then will the people invest their earnings under uncertainties. Let the South do all she can to promote equal justice, have peace and order everywhere, then Northern capital would go there.

Mr. MERRIMON said he hoped they would cease to hear that a man's life was not safe in the South. The war is over, and those statements should be of the past. He would assure the gentleman that anybody from New-England or California was just as safe in his State (North Carolina) or anywhere in the South as if he were in Vermont or anywhere in New-England. Take the statistics of crime, and the ratio of crime and outrage were in favor of the South by two to one.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had been told on good authority that a man who went to the City of Newbern, in the gentleman's own State, and established [illegible] was entirely ignored. He had committed no crime, but no one noticed him, and the only reason for such treatment was that he was a Yankee. New-England men had been taught to believe in the honesty of labor. He did not make this statement as a reproach to North Carolina or to his friend from that State, but he would say, that until it became respectable for a man from New-England to engage in commercial pursuits in the South, just so long would the South wither and cry for more money, which she cannot get.

Mr. MERRIMON—In the case at Newbern, referred to by the gentleman, there were some circumstances connected with the man which deprived him of that society he sought to enter. A few days ago the Treasurer of the United States stopped at Charlotte, N. C. A grand reception was tendered him, and so well was he pleased that he remained there several days. The statements whispered in the ears of his honored friend (Mr. Edmunds,) were not true; respectable people were welcome in the South, no matter where from. With a man seeking society in the South it was just the same as seeking it in New-England. If he were worthy, he could go into society.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was glad to know that these statements in regard to ill-treatment of people in the South were not true; but until recently they were true. As a rule, no officer of the United States Army sent to any particular post or station was received into society. He (Mr. Edmunds) had visited the South, and had been told that the only people who associated with army officers were those termed "scalawags" by those of their own section.

Mr. MERRIMON—Will my friend allow me to state that I know that is not true in my own State.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was glad to hear that times had changed since he was in the South, in 1867. He had received his information from army officers, and he had high respect for them, as they had been taught to tell the truth, as well as to work it out sometimes with their own good swords.

Mr. EDMUNDS then, at 3:15, moved that the Senate proceed to executive business, which motion prevailed. At 4:30 P. M. the doors reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Legislatures in the several organized Territories, except Utah, at each regular session, to make an assignment of the Judges to hold courts in the districts, and where the Legislature fails to do so, then the Judges of such Territory shall make an assignment to continue in force till the close of the next regular session of the Legislature. He explained that the exception of Utah was no new legislation, but that there the Governor made the assignment of Judges. The bill was passed.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, from the Select Committee on the Centennial Exposition, reported a bill reciting that, at the various international expositions that have been held in foreign countries, the United States had been represented, in pursuance of invitations given by the Governments of those countries, and requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the international exposition to be held at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the year 1876.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, inquired whether Congress would not be required to make appropriations to carry the matter through.

Mr. KELLEY replied that that question was not involved in the bill at all.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, warned the House that the plan was to get the President and Secretary of State committed to this great Philadelphia Fourth of July celebration, and that if this bill passed, Congress would be called on within the next two years for appropriations ranging from five to ten millions of dollars.

Mr. KELLEY stated that Mr. Hale misapprehended alike the purpose and scope of the bill. The invitation had already been extended by the President in such cordial terms to foreign Governments that Prince Bismarck had brought it to the attention of his Government, and has formally accepted the invitation. Other Governments had done the same. The Government of the United States, however, disclaimed that it had any right to extend an invitation in its own name. The Government would be put to no expense in the matter, for it paid the expenses of its own Commissioners to London, Paris, and Vienna. Every other nation had done the same, and every nation would pay the expenses of its own Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exposition.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, professed his friendship to the proposed Centennial celebration, but suggested to Mr. Kelley to permit an amendment to be offered which would remove such of the objections to the bill, providing that in communicating such invitations to foreign Governments it shall be done in such language as not to present it as an enterprise guaranteed by the Government of the United States.

Mr. KELLEY said that unless he heard dissent from the members of the Centennial Committee, he would not object to let the amendment be offered.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—I will object.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that the members of the Centennial Committee objected to admitting the amendment, and therefore he could not admit it. The gentleman from Maine had put the amount which the Government would be called upon to pay at a higher figure than the exhibition would cost altogether. It was believed that eight millions would cover the whole expense, and Pennsylvania and her citizens had "put up" three and a half millions. It was a national exhibition, having its existence in virtue of two laws of Congress. It was under the management of no Philadelphian, of no Pennsylvanian, but of a Commissioner and alternate from every State and Territory in the Union. If the other States could afford to let Pennsylvania bear the whole expense she would no her whole duty. The exhibition might not then be so grand as it ought to be; Pennsylvania might not be able to do what thirty-seven States united could do; her people might not be able to do all that the 40,000,000 people of the United States should do. They would, however, to the extent of their ability, redeem the honor of the whole people of the United States as pledged in the legislation of Congress.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, one of the Commissioners, advocated the bill, and claimed that the Government had so far committed itself in the matter that it could not retreat without shame and great national mortification. The committee would bring before the House this session a proposition asking directly and frankly for Government aid. He would see whether Congress would refuse to appropriate three or four million dollars for this great purpose of peace, while it can give forty, fifty, or sixty millions a year for the army and navy. The time was coming when the millions of the people's money would be thought more available for the purposes of peace and progress than for enginery for murdering men. He denied that this was a local affair. The nation was already committed to it by its legislation and by the messages already sent to the world. He denied that Philadelphia would make any profit of it. It had already discounted the profits by subscribing nearly two million dollars, while the State had appropriated a million.

Mr. MELLISH, of New-York, suggested that it was establishing a bad precedent, under which Chicago, Boston, New-York, and other cities might afterward apply for like consideration.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, replied that whenever Chicago could show that the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed there a hundred years ago, and that it was time for her to have a centennial celebration, he would vote for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, desired to say, lest the question put by his colleague (Mellish) might be construed into an indication of hostility to this bill, growing out of supposed prejudice or jealousy on the part of the City of New-York toward Philadelphia, that such a view of the matter was derogatory to the City of New-York, and placed her before the country in what he deemed to be a false position. He thought he could say for New-York that the proposed celebration had its best wishes for success. New-York could afford to give to Philadelphia every possible advantage for any enterprise. Many years had rolled by since the commercial or any other importance of Philadelphia could make her an object of jealousy on the part of New-York. New-York claimed to be pre-eminently the Metropolis of the country. She was cosmopolitan in her liberal feeling toward every section of the Union, unbiased or uninfluenced by any possible prosperity of any other city.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania, sought the floor, but Mr. Kelley declined to yield the floor to any Pennsylvania member. He wanted the other States to be heard from.

Mr. KILLINGER wanted the people of Pennsylvania to understand that his colleague objected to letting a member from the interior of Pennsylvania be heard.

Mr. MELLISH, in response to Mr. Wood's remarks, said: I wish to disclaim any intention of intimating that any jealousy was entertained by the City of New-York against the City of Philadelphia. I do not believe any such feeling exists. My question was not put in that spirit, but solely in the interest of the National Treasury.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, admired his colleague's (Mr. Hale) spirit of economy, but there was a true economy and a false economy. There was an expenditure of money that brought profit, and an expenditure that brought nothing back. He did not believe that in this matter his colleague spoke for the State of Maine in suggesting that she would encourage the celebration, but would stand aside if it was to cost her a dollar. Maine had no such spirit of economy in her bosom. If he were in Congress when an appropriation for this purpose was asked for, he would vote for such an appropriation as would make the Centennial what such a celebration ought to be.

Mr. PARKER, of New-Hampshire, was proud to be able to say that New-Hampshire was the first State to respond cheerfully to the call. Her Legislature had taken action in the matter, and stood committed to this great enterprise. He argued that the National Government was committed to it, and that to stop now would be a disgrace to the whole country.

Mr. SCUDDER, of New-Jersey, supported the bill, and quoted the resolution of the New-Jersey Legislature in favor of the celebration.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, also spoke in support of the measure.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that when the bill was reported he thought he saw its bearing, and that it would commit the Government to make this a national enterprise. He had desired only to elicit such debate as should give a thorough understanding of the matter, and show that it would become the bounden duty of Congress without niggardliness to make such appropriation as would be necessary to carry out the exhibition. He thought that although there was a provision in the original bill that Congress would not be called upon for an appropriation, the Government had taken such measures through the Diplomatic Corps as committed it in the eyes of foreign nations, and when a thing was done at all he wished it to be done frankly and openly. The nations of the world should be invited not with any uncertain sound. The artisans of the world should be invited through their Governments to come here and see what had been done here by strong hands and willing hearts. He would not have invited the Governments as such.

Mr. KELLEY said that the Governments were not invited, but they were asked to invite their artisans and other people engaged in the productive industries, whether of utility or beauty, to come.

Mr. BUTLER went on to say that he did not care to have Dukes and Marquises invited, for there was but one Marquis who had any part in the struggle for independence, and he had democratized himself before he had taken such part. He assumed that the invitation would be for commissions of the artisans of every country to come here and exchange their knowledge of the great arts that beautify mankind for that of American artisans. He hoped the bill would pass. Certainly Massachusetts, the scene of the first strife and of the first acts that gave birth to the nation, would not be found voting against anything that should commemorate her glories as first and foremost in the great war of independence, and when this invitation was extended, he hoped to hear no speech and no vote against the appropriation of any sum of money that can be demonstrated to be necessary to carry out the enterprise.

Mr. WOOD did not wish his vote in favor of the bill to be construed as committing him to vote for any appropriation that might be asked for.

Mr. BUTLER—I said any appropriation that can be demonstrated to be necessary.

Mr. WOOD—That is very ambiguous and indefinite. I wish to stand uncommitted on the question of appropriation, although I am in favor of this bill.

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot do that; I cannot invite a man to my house without giving him his dinner. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, thought that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) had stated the question very frankly. The passage of this bill would commit Congress to an appropriation of from $3,000,000 to $7,000,000. The House ought to understand that the plans for the celebration were all completed, and that they required about $8,000,000. It had been said that $3,500,000 had been furnished by Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. But $1,000,000 of that was for a public building, which was to be a permanent feature of the park.

Mr. KELLEY—To be used as an art gallery to the commission.

Mr. SMITH—One gentleman connected with the commission has assured me that they would require, before they were through with it, seven million dollars from the General Government.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut—He never had any authority to say that.

Mr. SMITH—He was a gentleman of the commission from Ohio.

Mr. RANDALL—He ought to be off the commission.

Mr. KELLEY—Seven million will cover the whole cost.

Mr. SMITH—We all know that the expenses always exceed the estimates. We are frankly told that Congress will have to furnish five millions, and that means an additional million or two.

Mr. G. F. HOAR—Does not the communication which the President has already made to foreign Governments, pledge this Government as much as this bill can do?

Mr. SMITH—I know that what has been done in this matter embarrasses Congress.

Mr. G. F. HOAR—Are we not pledged already?

Mr. SMITH—We are not pledged, because in the law authorizing the appointment of Commissioners Congress reserves the right to refuse to appropriate one dollar; but if we pass this bill it means that Congress is committed to this very large expenditure. We commenced this session with declarations that we were going to economize and cut down expenses, but here is a proposition which implies an expenditure of five millions, and neither the Committee on Ways and Means nor the Committee on Appropriations has had an opportunity to say whether we have the money or are able to appropriate it. I think we ought to hear from them before we pass this bill.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, expressed his willingness to commit himself to such an appropriation as might appear necessary for the great centennial celebration of the Republic. The celebration should be not for a day, but should continue for the whole year.

Mr. CROCKER, of Massachusetts, ridiculed the idea of Congress committing itself in this matter. The very day—the 4th of July, 1876—committed every man in the country to help in the celebration. They would find means enough somehow to entertain the visitors from every nation in Christendom. If Dukes and Marquises come they would feel small in that good old City of Brotherly Love on seeing what they would see there. [Laughter.]

Mr. SYPHER, of Louisiana, was in favor of the celebration, and wanted to have it made a regular national love feast. They would come up from the South with specimens of their sugar and cotton, and would ask the people who manufactured machinery, and had capital to invest, to come to that section of the country, and help them to spin the 2,000,000 bales of cotton which she produced in excess of her consumption, and thereby double its value from $200,000,000 to $400,000,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, said that the voice of his State was a unit in responding to Pennsylvania for whatever was right, just, reasonable, and patriotic.

The debate closed, and Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to lay the bill on the table which motion was lost by a vote of yeas 42, nays, 206. The bill was then passed without the yeas and nays, only four members rising to demand the yeas and nays.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the West Virginia contested election case. The question being which of two elections, held on different days and resulting differently, was the legal and valid one. After discussion, and without any action, the question went over till to-morrow.

DUTY ON HAND-MADE LACE.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented a memorial of E. S. Jaffray & Co., Lawson Bros., and thirty-five other importers of New-York City, representing $600,000,000 of invested mercantile capital, praying for a repeal of the high rates of duty in real and hand-made lace, to prevent smuggling and to increase the revenue. It shows that the rates, varying from thirty-five to sixty per cent., are immense inducements to fraud and smuggling, and that trade is being lost to honest principal; that as the bulk of the article bears but a small proportion to its value, and is easily concealed on the person and in trunks, a duty of twenty per cent. would greatly prevent the injurious and demoralizing practice of smuggling.

The House then, at 4:15 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill revising and consolidating the statutes.

IMPORTERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

IMPORTANT PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

A special meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday at the rooms of the board, No. 87 Wall street, to receive a report from the Committee on Trade and Statistics, and to consider proposed changes in the Revenue and Collection laws. Mr. Wm. A. Booth presided. The committee reported that with the revision of the Commissioners' draft they would submit their corrections and modifications of the draft. The intention of the committee throughout had been, they stated, to simplify the laws in order to prevent unnecessary delay and vexatious litigation, and at the same time to protect from fraud and its consequences, as far as possible, the Government, as well as the honest importer, whose interests, in this matter, they regard as identical. Some of the more important changes to be found in the revision are as follows:

The Government to be responsible for all merchandise while in its custody in public, bonded, or examining warehouse—fire, labor, storage, and ordinary wastage or leakage excepted.

Bonds no longer to be required on goods in the custody of the Government, nor when duties are paid before delivery of such goods from vessels, &c., and the person withdrawing such goods from warehouse to be held liable with the goods for the duties, and not the original owner or importer.

Dutiable goods spoiled or damaged, and unfit for use or consumption, may be destroyed by order of the Collector and the duties remitted.

For three years from date of entry merchandise may be kept in bonded warehouses without incurring additional duty.

All drawbacks to be paid in cash, without the retention of one or ten per cent. as at present required.

All fees, of whatever character, imposed under existing law in connection with the entry and delivering, or exportation, of merchandise to be abolished.

All weighers' and gaugers' fees or charges to be made only on such goods as are actually weighed or gauged for export.

All matters pertaining to valuation of merchandise to be referred to the Chief Appraiser, in ports where such officer exists, instead of the Collector or Naval Officer.

To repeal all laws which allow Customs officers or other persons to share in proceeds of seizures, penalties, fines, fees, &c., and substitute suitable salaries in lieu of other remuneration.

In all cases where under-valuation is alleged by the appraisers, the Consul who certified the invoice to be addressed in writing by the department, asking explanation, before the twenty per cent. penalty is enforced, and no penalty to be enforced in any case where it can be clearly shown that no intention to defraud the revenue existed.

Forfeitures of vessels should not be permitted for the violation of the Revenue laws, but suitable fines be substituted, when it cannot be shown that those in charge or control of the vessel were innocent of intent to defraud the revenue.

To repeal all laws which allow officers of the Government to compromise claims for duties due on entries for merchandise fraudulently made.

In order, if possible, to secure the adoption as law of at least a part of these suggestions, they recommend that a suitable person be duly authorized by this board to represent it before the proper committee of Congress in furtherance of the recommendations contained in the revision; also, that the President of the board be requested to forward copies of this corrected draft to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be laid before their respective bodies and referred to the Joint Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

The report was adopted, and a suitable number of copies ordered to be printed for distribution.

Mr. Tounure offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade adopted the following resolutions on the 5th of July, 1873:

Resolved, That this board regards the idea of the repeal of the Bankruptcy act as a commercial calamity. They respectfully urge that such defects as experience has developed in its workings be rectified by Congress, and that thus modified, the law be allowed to stand as a shield to the unfortunate and a terror to the dishonest trader; and,

Whereas, The National Board of Trade, at the session in Chicago on the 2d of October last, sanctioned an able report of a committee of that body which averred that by amendment to the Bankruptcy law in 1867, extending the amount of exemptions, $500 being allowed beyond State exemptions, the uniform feature which should characterize the law was destroyed; and furthermore, the excessive system of fees absorbed by the employes of the courts (forty per cent.) was often absorbed from fifty per cent. of assigned property, leaving an unsatisfactory result, and recommended, first, fixed salaries, in lieu of fees; second, assignees' powers to be enlarged, (to avoid the expense of Referees in many cases;) a committee of creditors to audit accounts; fourth, limitation more precise in the amount of exemptions; and ending with a recommendation that Congress should authorize a commission, consisting of the Attorney General of the United States and seven members drawn from the commercial, manufacturing, and banking classes, to propose suitable amendments to the Banking law; therefore,

Resolved, By this board, that, inasmuch as it is understood that certain members of Congress invite the immediate expression of matured opinions upon this question now pending before them, that the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade cordially and unanimously indorse the foregoing recited resolutions of this board and the National Board of Trade.

The board then adjourned.

WOMEN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Women's Union Missionary Society for Heathen Lands was held yesterday in the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, Rev. Dr. Ormiston presiding. The proceedings opened with the singing of the first and second stanzas of the 158th hymn, after which Rev. Dr. Clark, of Albany, offered prayer. The annual report of the society was then read by Rev. Wayland Hoyt. The Treasurer reports the total receipts of the past year to be $46,178 68, and the total expenditures for the same period at $46,172 81, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $14 87. The agencies of the society are varied, and comprise six centres of missionary effort called Foreign Homes, where thirty-two of the representatives of the society direct the labors of seventy-one native Bible readers or teachers. The labors of the society extend over the countries of India, Greece, Turkey, China, and Japan. In each of these lands some seventy day normal schools are maintained, containing not less than 1,500 pupils. At the conclusion of the reading of the report Bishop Cummins delivered an address eulogizing the society for its noble work among the benighted of the strange, uncivilized lands of the East. It was only a few years ago since a little band of women went to labor in this broad field, and to-day thousands of Indian, Chinese, and Greek homes crave the visits of these women. He appealed to the American ladies, whose daughters were Christian women, and their sons Christian men, to remember the poor sister in those distant lands. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, next addressed the meeting. He said that there were certain classes of persons who did believe that the progress of missionary work was so slow that the entire reformation cannot be accomplished except by the second coming of Christ. But he could show these persons, from statistics which he had gathered, that missionary work was contrary to being slow. During the past century over one hundred million copies of the Bible were published and scattered among 400,000,000 persons. There are at the present time 217 versions of the Scriptures for different countries, 204 of which were published during this century. Sixty millions of dollars is annually expended in missionary work, and about 3,000,000 pupils are reported in missionary schools, taught by 4,000 teachers and interpreters. This exhibit proved that missionary work, instead of being a failure, was a grand and glorious success. Civilization is fast taking root in these eastern countries. Over 100 newspapers are now being published in Constantinople, and of these thirty are printed daily. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. Bishop Cummins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the Grand Jury for the January term was impaneled, Charles H. Haswell, of No. 162 West Forty-fifth street, being appointed Foreman. The swearing-in of the Grand Jury had been postponed from the commencement of the term, in consequence of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury being in session. Judge Sutherland directed the attention of the Grand Jury to the violations of the Lottery, Usury, Election, Excise, Emigrant Protection, and other laws which they would be called upon to inquire into, and counseled them to keep their deliberations secret. The gentlemen of the grand inquest then retired to their deliberations. John Connors, a notorious pickpocket, who, in company with John Grady, already sentenced, was arrested by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's Office, in the act of picking $4 70 from the pocket of Calvin Smith, in Nassau street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, after hearing the detective's testimony, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... John Golden, another pickpocket, charged with stealing $1 25 from the overcoat-pocket of Edgar C. Fuller, No. 534 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, on the 24th December, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for three years and six months.... James Mitchell pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Michael F. Moloney, indicted for the larceny of three $1,000 gold certificates from Burr & Graft, were arraigned, and pleaded "not guilty."

A BANKRUPT RAILROAD.

CONDITION OF THE NEW-YORK, KINGSTON AND SYRACUSE LINE.

FAILURE OF THE LITCHFIELDS TO MEET THEIR ENGAGEMENTS—REPORTED LIABILITIES, $1,500,000.

The condition of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad, now in the hands of a Receiver, is attracting some attention in connection with bankruptcy proceedings which have been instituted against the estate of the late Elisha C. Litchfield and his brother, Mr. E. B. Litchfield, who had control of the road for eighteen months up to September last. The Litchfields, who are well known in this city, went to Kingston about a year and a half ago to take charge of the road, having entered into certain arrangements with Greene & Co., the late contractors, to complete the line. The bankruptcy of the Litchfields and the inability of the road to meet its engagements, have naturally created a good deal of excitement in and about Kingston, and charges are made against the former, which, if true, would not redound to their credit. It is alleged that they worked the line for their own benefit, and contracted debts which they have left unpaid. These allegations are, however, entirely denied by the surviving members of the firm, who claim that the debts now existing were nearly all old debts which they assumed when they made the agreement with Greene & Co. To understand the condition of affairs thoroughly, a short résumé of the history of the road and the causes which led to its present insolvent condition is necessary.

Mr. Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, had been President of the road from 1865 to 1870, during which time thirty miles of the line were completed, upon which was paid $1,109,768, with liabilities against the company for iron, &c., of $291,039 66, besides a large amount due for right of way. Of the amount due for iron, &c., $212,513 was made payable in gold, then at a premium of thirteen per cent. The total cost of the road up to that period was $1,631,410, or $58,000 per mile. In September, 1870, Mr. Cornell was removed from the office of President, and at this time the cash in the treasury was represented at $183,665 46, but this amount, it is claimed, was only represented by the check of S. D. Coykendall, the son-in-law of the late President, and against which $51,975 was allowed him by the Treasurer on vouchers for commissions upon loan bonds previously sold by him. Among the subscriptions for stock in the Rondout and Oswego Railroad the towns along the line subscribed $1,195,000 to the stock of the company, in payment of which they issued their bonds, and the company took the bonds and issued stock for the same. These bonds, were sold by Mr. Cornell to Mr. Coykendall, it is claimed, without any security further than his own check. It is asserted that Mr. Coykendall still owes on part of these bonds $155,560, for which a suit is pending. Under the direction of the board elected in September, 1870, the work of construction was continued, and up to the Spring of 1872 there had been about fifty-eight miles of rails laid, but much of it was not ballasted.

GREENE'S CONTRACT.

About that time a contract was made with J. A. Greene & Co. to complete the road to Oneonta, a distance from Rondout of 100 miles. Greene & Co., it is alleged, also agreed to pay the debts of the railroad company, stated to be not over $700,000, the latter agreeing to deliver first mortgage bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Company and a certain amount of the railroad stock. Soon after, Messrs. Greene & Co. proposed to Elisha Litchfield (since deceased) to become their surety under the contract, and Mr. Litchfield agreed to do so, under the impression that the entire liabilities did not exceed $700,000, and that they (Greene & Co.) could deliver $1,500 first mortgage bonds. Mr. Litchfield (deceased) and Mr. E. B. Litchfield, under this contract, made large advances and incurred liabilities, but upon examination they found, it is claimed, the liabilities of the railroad company to be $1,200,000, instead of $700,000. Having thus committed themselves, they found they could not withdraw without great loss, and they accordingly decided to continue the work to Earlville, to connect with a road then being built and since completed between Earlville and Syracuse. The name of the company was then altered to that of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Company. Mr. Cornell made a loan to the company of $63,000 upon $90,000 of Rondout and Oswego bonds, for which he now has a suit against the company. The new road executed a mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for $4,000,000, a sum sufficient to provide for the $2,000,000 previously issued by the Rondout and Oswego Company, and to comply with the contract to complete the line to Earlville. Of the Rondout and Oswego bonds about $500,000 had been sold and the balance pledged for loans. The company then placed upon the market $3,500,000 of the new bonds for sale, intending to retire and cancel $1,500,000 of Rondout and Oswego bonds, and leaving $500,000 in the hands of the Trustee to provide for those sold, thus leaving the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse bonds the principal bonds upon the road. The sale was negotiated in London by Messrs. Dean, McGinnis & Co. in March last, but when the bonds were taken to England a financial panic was prevailing in Vienna, which prevented the sale of the bonds. Mr. John McGinnis subsequently made a sale, or at least agreed to make one, and the contract was to have been signed, when a cable dispatch was received in London announcing the failure of important banking houses in New-York. This put a stop to the sale of the bonds, and the railroad company found it necessary to suspend payment, and Messrs. Litchfield were obliged to do likewise.

Mr. E. B. Litchfield claims that they have built seventeen miles of road, and put it in good condition from Rondout to the village of Stamford, about seventy-five miles.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

The road is doing, it is claimed, a good local traffic, but not sufficient to provide for the interest upon the bonds. If it can be completed to Earlville, thus forming a line through to Syracuse, it is considered that it would pay a good dividend. A contractor has offered to complete the line to Oneonta, provided the coupons upon all bonds can be funded for eighteen months, and that of the $4,000,000 issued by the company $3,000,000 can be used upon the line from Rondout to Oneonta, 100 miles. This offer is to be laid before the stockholders, in order to prevent, if possible, a foreclosure of the mortgage by the Trustee.

The present condition of the company is said to be as follows:

Notes and claims of the company secured by $950,000 Rondout and Oswego bonds, indorsed by Elisha C. & E. B. Litchfield		$590,457 91
$141,000 N. Y. K. & S. R. R., indorsed by Messrs. Litchfield		95,633 52
Notes unsecured by bonds, portion indorsed by Messrs. Litchfield		60,193 00
Vouchers and unpaid pay-roll		35,000 00
Total		$781,284 43
Due Elisha C. & E. B. Litchfield upon $363,000 Rondout and Oswego bonds	$232,135	
Due Elisha C. & E. B. Litchfield	350,208—	582,343 00
Total		$1,363,627 43

Messrs. Litchfield have sold only $74,000 New-York, Kingston and Syracuse bonds, and they claim that while the position of the road is not satisfactory, it is in much better financial condition than they found it.

LITCHFIELD'S BANKRUPTCY.

From the circulars in bankruptcy which have just been issued to the creditors, it appears that the estate of the late Elisha C. Litchfield owes $342,247 38, and as a member of the firm of Elisha C. & E. B. Litchfield he owed $1,149,383 09. Of this sum the firm owes $11,000 to the National Bank of Hobart, Delaware County, $4,100 to R. F. Hume, and $24,000 to B. G. Morss. In Kingston they owe, it is alleged, $178,004 58, as follows:

Marius Schoonmaker	$13,000 00
E. B. Newkirk, Cashier	19,500 00
Hermance, Newton & Co.	29,558 88
L. N. Hermance estate	20,755 70
National Bank of Rondout	33,000 00
Ulster County Bank	2,500 00
Ulster County Savings Institution	15,000 00
Ulster County Savings Institution	25,000 00
Romer & Tremper	5,000 00
Mrs. J. C. F. Hoes	12,000 00
Ulster County Bank	2,000 00
M. Schoonmaker	2,940 00
Hiram Roosa	4,500 00
E. B. Newkirk	3,250 00
Total	$178 004 58

The other liabilities of Elisha C. & E. B. Litchfield are stated as follows:

Brooklyn Trust Company	$78,000 00
Marine National Bank	45,000 00
First National Bank, New-York	25,000 00
V. Southworth, New-York	8,000 00
New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company	38,800 00
George Opdyke & Co.	50,000 00
Edward Haight & Co.	5,685 14
John Baird	39,000 00
Mercantile Trust Company	100,000 00
Snyder, Black & Co.	800 00
Bank of Cazenovia	2,500 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	1,572 74
Taylor & Cooper	7,154 54
A. Whitney & Son	3,696 57
Eliot National Bank	3,913 27
A. & P. Roberts & Co.	1,452 78
Caylus, DeRuyter & Co.	76,911 25
James Wood & Co.	9,722 27
Spuyten Duyvil Iron Company	17,522 08
D. J. Ely & Co.	29,700 00
Z. Styles Ely	25,262 50
New-York Steam-engine Company	1,168 40
Danforth Locomotive Company	4,000 00
Danforth Locomotive Company	14,539 50
Commercial Warehouse Company	40,633 33
Warehouse and Security Company	50,000 00
E. Darwin Litchfield, London	113,407 29
Edwin C. Litchfield, Berlin	40,000 00
Calvin Burr	37,203 93
H. C. Hepburn	3,000 00
Dean, McGinnis & Co.	56,297 25
W. H. Perry	2,340 78
W. Howard Waite	Unknown
Total	$932,278 67

The individual liabilities of Elisha C. Litchfield are stated as follows:

William Wood, England	$2,250 00
B. F. Jervis, Cazenovia	1,000 00
Brooklyn Trust Company	3,500 00
Calvin Burr	29,003 58
E. D. Litchfield, London	4,636 82
Jacob H. Ten Eyck	3,000 00
Mrs. Caroline Vandenburgh	1,000 00
V. Southworth	5,000 00
Wm. R. Travers & Co.	6,500 00
Mrs. Mary A. [illegible]	[illegible]
Harvey Jones	[illegible]
Wm. H. Burr, Executor, Cazenovia	[illegible]
Edwin C. Litchfield, Berlin	[illegible]
R. N. Gere & Co.	6,000 00
Guaranty and Indemnity Company	7,000 00
First National Bank of Norwich, Conn.	69,500 00
Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel	33,000 00
Bank of Cazenovia	11,500 00
Henry Ten Eyck	1,000 00
E. S. Card & Co.	11,000 00
C. H. Hearth	29,025 00
E. H. Scott	4,176 80
Fanny A. Scott	1,529 00
S. L. Scott	2,290 91
A. A. Howlett	3,812 02
Mutual Life Insurance Company	25,000 00
Mrs. Amelia Robins	25,000 00
American Exchange Bank	Unknown
George H. French	1,800 00
Estate of Jacob Ten Eyck	Unknown
Estate of Elisha Litchfield, Executor	Unknown
W. Howard Wait	Unknown
Total	$342,247 38

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred between two trains at the mouth of the tunnel, at Ninety-second street and Fourth avenue, which might have resulted very seriously, but fortunately only two persons are known to have been injured. The accident was caused by a New-Haven train running into a Harlem train. It appears that the train which left Morrisania at 9:20 A. M. arrived at the entrance of the tunnel at Ninety-second street at 10 A. M., and when about to enter the engineer of the train had his attention attracted by the explosion of a torpedo on the track. This was the signal for him to stop, and he halted the train at Eighty-ninth street. After waiting a short time the engineer received the signal to proceed, and had just started the train and was moving very slowly when the passengers in the rear car were alarmed by hearing a rumbling noise, and on looking back saw another train approaching rapidly on the same track. An alarm was at once given, and the frightened and excited passengers made their way as quickly as possible into the forward cars, and most of them had succeeded in gaining entrance to them when the approaching train, which proved to be the New-Haven express, struck the rear car of the Harlem train, almost completely demolishing it. A scene of the wildest confusion and excitement ensued more intensified by the utter darkness which prevails in the tunnel. Capt. Robbins, of the Thirty-third Precinct, who was on the train on his way to the City to report at Police Head-quarters, at once hastened to the rear of the train and soon succeeded in reassuring the frightened passengers. It was then ascertained that the only person seriously injured was Mr. Robert E. Launitz, sculptor, of No. 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, who was in the act of stepping from the rear car to the one directly in front of it when the collision occurred. He was thrown with great violence between the cars, and had his left foot crushed in a terrible manner. Robert Danfield, a clerk in the Health Department, who was riding in the smoking car when the collision occurred, was thrown down and slightly injured. Several other passengers, whose names were not ascertained, were also slightly injured. The collision caused the coupling connecting the locomotive with the Harlem train to part, and as soon as a new coupling could be obtained, the trains resumed their way toward the depot. At Seventy-seventh street Capt. Robbins had the train stopped, and conveyed Mr. Launitz to the German Hospital at Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, where his injuries were attended to. It is feared that amputation of the foot will be necessary. The collision could have been avoided had the conductor in charge of the Harlem train sent a brakeman up the track with a flag to bring the New-Haven train to a halt. The engineer of the latter train did not perceive the Harlem train on the track until he had entered the tunnel. It was then too late to avoid the collision.

THE CRUGER WILL CASE.

A first hearing was had yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings in the Surrogate's Court in the matter of the will of the late Mrs. Harriett Douglas Cruger, a lady who was well known in Fifth avenue circles, and who died leaving considerable property which she disposed of by will as follows: To her nephew, Wm. P. Douglas, the Vice Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, to Mrs. Fanny M. Robinson, her niece, and to her two children, and to the three children of Mrs. Davis, another niece, deceased, each one seventh part in the interest of a house and certain lots on Fourteenth street, and house and grounds in Herkimer County, New-York, and the interest of a house in Thirteenth street to a Mrs. Harriett D. Whetten during her life with remainder to the other legatees above mentioned. The residue of her property she leaves to the American Bible Society and to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The will is now contested by Mr. Douglas and the other heirs, who seek to have that part of the will and codicil applying to bequests to these societies declared null and void on the ground that the deceased was of unsound mind at the time of executing the will and further that undue influence was used in order to obtain her consent to make such bequests. The proponents of the will, the two societies named, seek to have it admitted to probate, and placed the two subscribing witnesses, A. B. Belknap and F. Brown, on the stand, to prove that Mrs. Cruger was of sound mind at the time of executing the will, and fully comprehended its terms. They, however, both admitted that in 1866 the deceased had a severe attack of illness, and that she was insane in consequence thereof for some time after. Mr. Brown further said that while Mrs. Cruger was being attended in this illness by Drs. Parker and Eigenbrodt, she sent for him and requested him to purchase a coffin which should be open in front, and to be kept in the house ready for use at any time in case of her death. The reason given for this request was that she feared being buried alive, and that she wanted a coffin so constructed that she could readily escape therefrom in case she might be placed in it while in a trance. Mr. Belknap, the other subscribing witness, said he had heard deceased express her satisfaction with the provisions of the will as read to her by Mr. Charles O'Conor who drew it up. The will was made on 3d January, 1868, and a codicil on 28th July, 1869. He had heard Mr. O'Conor say it was necessary to execute the codicil in order to strengthen the will. He also knew that deceased was very ill in 1866, and he believed insane at the time, but he thought she was quite capable of making her will at the time it was executed, and that she knew what she was about. He, however, at the time he was called in to witness it, had made no inquiry into her mental condition. He had probably not seen the deceased from 1860 to the time of witnessing the will more than twice. He had a theory that a person might be insane, and yet be capable of making a will understandingly. She was more feeble at the time of signing the codicil than when the will was executed, but he observed nothing unusual about her, and, in fact, no difference. The case was then adjourned to the first Monday in February.

Messrs. Charles and C. E. Tracy appeared for the proponents, and Mr. Choate, of Evarts, Southmayd, & Choate, for the contestants.

ANOTHER OF JUDGE BEDFORD'S SUSPENDED SENTENCES.

George Lockwood, alias Thompson, who, it will be remembered, under the name of George Livingstone, was jointly indicted with William Burns, alias Peter McLaughlin, for burglary, and pleaded guilty before Judge Bedford in January, 1871, when sentence was, for some reasons, suspended, was again brought up yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Lockwood was arrested a few weeks since for having burglarious implements in his possession, and McLaughlin, who kept a thieves' resort on Sixth avenue, was arrested on the night of Capt. McCullagh's raid on masked burglars. McLaughlin was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison, on the suspended judgment, and Lockwood was remanded until his case could be inquired into. Assistant District Attorney Allen yesterday informed the court that the District Attorney had fully inquired into Lockwood's case, and asked that the judgment suspended by Judge Bedford be then pronounced. Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Lockwood, wished it understood that the prisoner was in no way connected with the masked burglars, and could satisfactorily explain his whole career. Counsel appealed to the Court for leniency, and said that the prisoner, if allowed to do so, would lead a different life, and never engage in dishonest practices again. Judge Sutherland said that he was not aware of the reasons which induced Judge Bedford to suspend sentence, but it was a suspended sentence, and he would treat it as such. Mr. Allen informed the Court that Lockwood was one of the most expert burglars in the country, and the head of a gang of cracksmen. Judge Sutherland said he saw no reason to make any distinction between the cases of Lockwood and his confederates, and sentenced the prisoner to two years and six months in State Prison.

ANOTHER JERSEY DEFALCATION.

Another official of Union Hill has become a defaulter and absconded with $6,000 belonging to the township. A short time ago the accounts of Jacob Schafer, the Town Collector, were examined, and discrepancies to the above amount discovered. When the discovery was made, Schafer prevailed upon the Finance Committee of the Town Council to refrain from placing him under arrest, and agreed to make arrangements for refunding the money within a certain specified time. The matter was kept perfectly quiet, and Schafer was retained in his position until the defalcation should be made good. On Monday last Schafer left his office with the avowed intention of going to West Hoboken on business, and has not since returned. It was subsequently ascertained that, immediately after leaving the office, he went to the First National Bank in Hoboken, and drew out all the money he had deposited there in his official capacity as Collector. The officers of the bank decline to give any information as to the amount of money drawn out by Schafer, except to the proper authorities of the town. The Finance Committee will hold a meeting to-night to investigate the matter, and they will make their report public.

QUARANTINE.

PROPOSITION FOR A NATIONAL QUARANTINE LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874.

A bill will be introduced in the Senate to provide for a more effective system of quarantine. The following are the substantial provisions of the bill: "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prepare the necessary regulations for the establishment of a national quarantine system. In preparing these the Secretary shall, from time to time, convene an Advisory Board of Quarantine, to consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and at least two of whom shall have resided during the five years immediately preceding the dates of their respective appointments south of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude, and all of whom shall be selected for their attainments in sanitary science. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the existing organizations of the Treasury Department in the execution and enforcement of the proposed quarantine regulations, in so far as such organization may be applicable to such purpose. The Secretary, with the approval of the President, may exempt from the rules and regulations any State or local quarantine organization in existence at the date of the passage of the act, provided that such exemption shall be based upon the recommendation of the Advisory Board of Quarantine, to the effect that the quarantine to be exempted substantially complies with the Treasury quarantine regulations. The following extract from the forthcoming report of the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital service gives a general explanation of the practical workings of such a proposed national organization, and especially describes the manner in which the quarantine system of New-York would be affected:

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT.

Among the complications which grow out of the absence of national control over quarantine—the States having assumed such control in the mass of legislation, comprising inspection laws, internal police, health laws, &c.—as well as from want of a general system, (not necessarily uniform in its details at all ports,) is one seriously involving the rights of tax-paying seamen, and, consequently, the action of the Marine Hospital Service. This grows out of the frequent, and often arbitrary, detention of such seamen in quarantine hospitals where they are charged for care and treatment, to which they are entitled, when "sick and disabled," at the expense of the Marine Hospital Fund, but from the benefits of which they are debarred by the action of State quarantine officials in totally ignoring the regulations which have been found essential to a proper administration of this fund. A brief explanation of the details will show how this works hardship and injustice to the men who have paid hospital dues—often for many years successively without receiving any return—on the express condition, on the part of the Government, that it will provide for their medical and surgical treatment and care when "sick and disabled." As quarantine deals almost exclusively with the mercantile marine, it follows that seamen furnish by far the largest number of quarantine patients, the port of New-York—where, in some years immigrants are detained in considerable numbers—alone excepted. A large number of these seamen belong to registered, enrolled, or licensed vessels of the United States which pay hospital tax, and the crews of which are consequently entitled to relief without other charge or expense. Hence, when one of these seamen is ordered into quarantine hospital by the Health Officer of a port, and, at the termination of his treatment, a bill for the same is presented to the master or agent of his vessel, the latter naturally seeks repayment of such bill from the Marine Hospital Fund, and it then becomes the duty of the bureau to determine the validity of the claim, and to authorize or refuse its payment. To the successful fulfillment of its obligations as Trustee of the fund, and especially to secure a proper and equitable application thereof, the bureau has found certain checks requisite. Of these the essential ones are, the "master's certificate of payment of hospital dues"—by which is established the right to relief—and the "Surgeon's certificate of sickness or disability"—by which is shown the necessity for such relief; and when these are furnished, a "permit" is at once issued, which becomes the recognized voucher for a claim upon the fund from the date and for the period when granted. The whole history of the service shows the necessity for some such system; and the test of nearly a quarter of a century's experience has proven this to be the simplest and most efficient yet devised. In deference, however, to what are claimed to be the exigencies of local quarantines, and with the view of securing, to the fullest extent practicable, the benefits of the fund to those entitled to them, these requirements have been so modified as to accept the certificate of the local quarantine physician, instead of that of the regular medical officer of the service, as proof of the necessity for relief; and every other proper concession has been made, but with only partial success.

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE.

Under the present administration of quarantine at the port of New-York, and at one or two other ports, the necessary evidence is promptly presented by the quarantine officers, permits are as promptly issued by the Marine Hospital service, and no difficulty is experienced in furnishing relief through the hospital fund to all who are entitled to it. This demonstrates that there is no unavoidable obstacle in the way of enforcing the necessary provisions of quarantine, without infringing upon the equally necessary regulations of this service. The quarantine of the port of New-York is the most extensive and elaborate, as it is, at present, unquestionably, the best administered and most efficient system in the world. The vessels of all nations throng the harbor, bringing from all climes the most diverse cargoes and crews; the small-pox and typhus and cholera of an immense immigration, and the fevers of the tropics, continually threaten the port and City, and demand an unremitting vigilance. And yet this vigilance is exercised, and the health of the port is perfectly protected, in entire harmony with the regulations necessary to insure the "care and relief" promised by the Government to her sick and disabled sailors. But as there is no specific authority to compel the State quarantine official to such action, this has been assumed to be a voluntary matter, entirely within his discretion. As a consequence of this assumption, when a Health Officer at a port chooses to violate the simple but indispensable regulations established in the interest of the seaman himself, this bureau is not only debarred all supervision of the relief so furnished, but is deprived of the information which would enable it to audit claims for compensation for such relief. During the discussion by Congress of the assumption of national control over quarantine, it is hoped that this phase of the subject may be considered, to the end that this bureau may be relieved from a serious complication, as well as that a colorable cause of complaint may be taken away from masters of vessels and their men.

BARNUM'S LAST ACQUISITION.

Among the recent arrivals at Mr. Barnum's head-quarters at the Rink is a consignment of armor for use in the coming "tournaments" at the Twenty-sixth street building. The entire lot comprises suits for seventy-five people, helmets, breastplates, thigh joints, foot pieces, gauntlets, and shields, all complete and of four different patterns. All the pieces are richly inlaid with the very first quality of (Alaska) diamonds, about a size smaller than those worn by the Shah, and will, when attached to the persons of the venturesome knights and ladies fair for whom they are intended, render the arena in truth what it so often is on the playbills, "a scene of Oriental magnificence." The composition and workmanship are really excellent, and reflect great credit on the London makers, by whom they were manufactured expressly for Mr. Barnum. The total cost of the consignment which arrived Tuesday on the Adriatic is stated at over £7,000, ($35,000, gold.) A paragraph in a local paper yesterday morning stated that several "English race horses" and "Irish steeple chasers" had arrived at the hippodrome from Europe. On inquiry it was ascertained that such a shipment had been ordered, but had not yet arrived. Among the "sensations" at the Twenty-sixth street building during the coming season will be a series of four-horse chariot races, in Roman style, for which horses and drivers are now training at the Rink.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $11,119 33; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9,418 54; collection of assessments and interest, $3,284 19; market rents and fees, $1,094 25; water rents, $1,157 20; [illegible]

ENGLISH TOPICS.

THE ASHANTEE WAR—LITERATURE AND THE DRAMA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1874.

Some reflection, and here and there a little hostile comment, has been caused by the announcement that Sir Garnet Wolseley, in driving his enemies toward the Prah, is "at the head of 500 sailors and marines." It seems odd, when one thinks of it, that a soldier should have an exclusively naval force under his command, though at this moment the Prussian Navy is under the supreme direction of Lieut. Gen. Von Stosch; while on the other hand the Russian Army, at the battle of the Alma, received its orders from Admiral Menschikoff. The simple explanation, however, of the Ashantee mystery is that the commander of the expedition has only a very small number of English soldiers at his disposal, and that he greatly prefers English sailors and marines to the soldiers of the West India regiments, (negroes, commanded by English officers,) not to mention the native levies, who, calmly estimated, are worse than useless, since they figure largely on paper, but disappear in presence of the enemy. Whatever else may be said of the Ashantee expedition, one thing is quite certain—that it is being conducted in a perfectly novel fashion. Usually the troops are sent out first, the Commander in Chief delaying his arrival until everything is ready for the commencement of active operations. In the case of the Ashantee war, however, the chief was the first to start, attended by a large staff and a great number of extra officers. The principal staff officer is already on his way home, badly wounded; other officers have been wounded more or less severely—some few mortally; Sir Garnet Wolseley himself has been laid up with fever; and, before the arrival of the last regiments ordered out, it may be feared that wounds and sickness will have committed considerable havoc among the leaders of the expedition. It seems to me a mistake to lay such stress on the fact that the officers dispatched to the Gold Coast are, for the most part, particularly good officers, whom it would be a pity to lose; but surely, as they are men of such high attainments, it would have been sufficient, in the first instance, to have sent out only a certain number—enough to undertake the work of exploring and of road-making, which, practically, is all that has been done up to the present moment—which, indeed, is all that is likely to be done previous to the general attack with English troops.

LETTERS FROM THE ASHANTEE LAND.

The newspaper correspondence from the Ashantee country has not hitherto been very interesting. But a gentleman who gained much distinction during the Franco-German war as correspondent of the *Daily News*—Mr. Archibald Forbes—sailed with the Forty-second Highlanders; and, arriving just in time for the most important events of the campaign, it will be strange if he does not find matter for a series of letters at once interesting and instructive. On the principle which lies at the bottom of Mr. Disraeli's neither new nor true dictum that a "literary critic is an author who has failed," a military critic, it might equally be said, is "a soldier who has failed." But whereas an unfortunate literary critic who may happen to have written a not very successful novel or play is ever afterward taunted with the fact, it is thought—and justly—to be in favor of a military critic or correspondent that he should have "been in the army himself." Mr. Forbes failed as a soldier, inasmuch as he never attained any high position in the army, and after trying it for some years abandoned it as a career; but he writes admirably on military affairs, and is, as far as I am judge, an excellent military critic. Mr. Forbes has also written a novel, (*Taken from Life*;) but, although, in a comparative sense, it failed, I don't think he would ever make a good literary critic. In the first place, he would never have patience to read the books—an objection which some cynics, perhaps, will say, is no objection at all.

CRITICS AND CREATORS.

To return for a moment to Mr. Disraeli's ingenious, but too much cited, *mot* on the subject of authors and critics, you may remember that a correspondent of the *Athenæum* has called attention to the fact that it is borrowed, at least in idea, from a remark of Balzac's as to the fate of one of his literary characters (Lucien de Rubempré, I think it was, in *Un Grand Homme de Province à Paris*,) who had merely a passing success as a poet and novelist, and then *comme tous ceux qui manquent à leurs débuts, passa critique*. It is worth remarking, in connection with this subject, that Balzac, certainly the most powerful novelist France has produced, was ambitious of distinction in a critical as in every other literary capacity, and that as a critic he failed. The monthly review he started, called *La Revue de Paris*, had to be abandoned after the publication of the second or third number; and, though it included one very admirable article on Steadholz's best novel, *La Chartreuse de Parme*, of which it determined the success, the contents generally, for the most part from the pen of Balzac himself, was decidedly dull. The creative author does not enter very readily into the ideas of others; he prefers to develop his own, or what he conceives to be his own. The critic, on the other hand, ought to be able to enter into the spirit of every work that comes before him.

"THE ACADEMY."

The arrival of the *Academy* in a new form, and as a weekly publication here, warns me that, whatever authors may now and then say about critics—who, as the distributors of praise and blame, will always be liable to alternate doses of flattery and depreciation—there is a great deal of criticism going about just now, and too much rather than too little. Here is the *Academy*, originally started as a monthly publication, and which—people having refused to read it once a month—is now to be pressed upon the public once a week. The time, I think has gone by for the success of a purely literary journal. Literature is not a class interest, but a general interest, like politics itself; and I can think of no one apart, perhaps, from a few publishers, who wishes for information about books and nothing else. The *Athenæum* has been much injured by the establishment of journals like the *Saturday Review* and the *Spectator*, in which a prominent place is assigned to literature, while due attention is paid to political and general topics; and for a second *Athenæum* there is no chance whatever.

GILBERT'S NEW PLAY.

You will see from the London papers of yesterday that Mr. W. S. Gilbert's new play (of the type designated, in the barbarous phraseology of the stage, "comedy-drama,") has not been very successful. No work by this author—tale, poem, or dramatic production of no matter what kind—is without high literary merit; but it may now be looked upon as certain that his forte lies not in invention or construction, but in the elaboration of plots already known. He is happier, too, in his treatment of fantastic subjects than of subjects belonging to real life—witness the great and richly-deserved popularity of the "Palace of Truth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea," and the failure of "An Old Score" and "On Guard." Apparently, "Charity" will meet with the fate of the two latter, rather than of the two former, pieces.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN PRUSSIA.

When the bill for the authorization of civil marriages has become a law in Prussia, it will be interesting to know what sort of process will be maintained in connection with divorces, which at present cannot be procured without the co-operation, or with, I should say, the intervention of the clergy. By a law passed during the reign of the late King, Prussian marriages, which could only be contracted in church, could only be dissolved on the production—as an indispensable preliminary—of a certificate from the Protestant minister or Catholic priest to whose parish or cure the would-be-divorced ones belonged, testifying that they had been admonished as to the sinfulness of the step they were meditating. If, after this spiritual warning, they still persisted in desiring to be "put asunder," the law was allowed to take its course; and, supposing of course the conduct of one of the parties to have been sufficiently bad, a divorce could easily enough be obtained. In an action recently instituted by a most distinguished German prima donna with an Italian name against her husband, it was found necessary (as I hear from a friend at Berlin) to obtain from a Catholic priest at New-York the usual paper certifying to the fact that he had called upon the lady; that he had duly represented to her the impiety of wishing to get separated from her lawful spouse, and so on. The priest, however, returned what the late Capt. Marryatt would have called "an evasive answer" to the Prussian Consul through whom the application was made, informing him, among other things, that he was "not at the orders of Bismarck, that he lived in a free country," and so on. The end of it was that the charming vocalist was not "admonished;" and, considering how often she has been admonished, and probably anathematized, and, for all I know to the contrary, excommunicated in the first concerted finale of "La Favorita," it may be doubted whether the intended admonition in real life would have had much effect upon her. But it might have amused her a little; and, in any case, the admonition was a recognized part of the proceedings in which she had engaged, though, under the circumstances, it has, I believe, been dispensed with.

S. E.

TOOMBS' SPEECH.

HE REJOICES IN THE NAME OF REBEL, FAVORS REPUDIATION, AND DENOUNCES GRANT AND THE NORTH IN THE OLD WAY.

Georgia papers publish in full Robert Toombs' speech at Atlanta in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. We make some extracts as follows:

"Why, look at that miserable thing you call a Constitution. It commits you to all the lies of the revolution against you. It says your allegiance is first due to the Federal Government before it is to your own State. Do you believe that? When you can wrench this from the Constitution do it. Do you believe that your liberties are at the feet of the Yankees and niggers? If you do, then stand by the dirty thing. But the people do not believe it, and I say, 'Tear it out!' That's worth a convention. And I will pledge myself to-day that I can hold a convention of the people of the State for less money than the printing bill of the last Legislature. I will raise money upon my personal recognizance—three hundred thousand dollars; enough to pay the expenses, and yet I have not a single shilling. And the printers and newspaper men—what do they say? 'Let us all unite. We will plunder you—first, we will fill the world with printer's ink—smear it all over. We give you light, but don't let the people come together. This people are troublesome. What do you want with them—from the branches and the creeks, in their shirt sleeves?' Some of them do not want any investigation. My children are gone—the last one—to the grave, and I know not whether I shall rejoice or weep at their fate. The cause of sorrow to my heart may be for their benefit, rather than to survive among such a people. Then, I say, if you intend to protect yourselves from these fools and slaves, bondholders, incorporations and robbers, meet and say this debt is unconstitutional and void, and shall never be paid. And there put into it, in letters of gold, let it be inscribed that the credit of the people shall never be pledged except for public defense. [Applause.] Put that there, to get rid of your lobby, to get rid of the other temptations to seduce and betray. Was it in the Constitution of 1799? No! When they tried the principle, from the day Oglethorpe landed at Yamacraw—they call it Savannah now—up to the day we pulled down that glorious flag of independence, the State of Georgia never indorsed a bond for any human being upon the face of the earth, and she was acknowledged to be the most prosperous, the happiest, freest people the world ever saw. The Legislature agreed to give State aid. They said you could go to the North and get capital. Capital doesn't go from home. But I just tell you, you never profited by their capital. They make their living off of you. They are money-changers. Why, the only instance of assault and battery by Christ was upon money changers, when he whipped the thieves out of the Temple. [Laughter.] Where are we now? I say up to the end of the war there was healthy development, and upon every single road that was built we put limitations. The Central Road, the Columbus Road, the Macon Road, the Georgia Road, and Savannah and Macon—all were built by the money of the people. Every one of them was profitable; every one paid, every one had a plenty to do, transacting the business of the country. But when you went to developing with State bonds, you went down here to Brunswick and Albany, and Thomasville; and they actually went out here and built a railroad to a slate quarry, and named—I can't tell what! And all the necessary transportation I could supply them with in an ox cart. [Laughter.] Now you have the Brunswick and Albany upon your hands. Gov. Smith says he does not know what to do with it. He asked my advice about it, and I didn't know what to do with it. You have got $600,000 in it, and there is $1,900,000 stolen money in it. I have read the Governor's message, and he gives you very good advice in it. He says 'repudiate' these bonds. They have made that a very honorable term. It is no longer infamous. Why, the Jews put Christ upon the cross—because he was infamous. But look back through the vista of 1,800 years, and around that cross beam the glories of heaven. Bad men have made the word no longer infamous. I like the word. I would have it put on my tombstone that I repudiated every rascally dollar these Legislatures put upon my children. I accept the term. I am proud of the appellation that when forged and fraudulent bonds were attempted to corrupt the people I repudiated them. I glory in the name of 'repudiator.' [Applause.] I won't pay a shilling of them unless you work it out of me by the tax collector. I have paid some Government taxes; but I never have paid them one I could help. I have resorted to all sorts of shifts sometimes to get rid of them. I took every means I could, and I have prayed to God to forgive me for some of the means I have used, for I am not sure they are exactly right. I knew the end was good, but I was doubtful about the means. [Laughter.] * * * * * * You have shown an example of patience to the men of the North. 'Men!' did I say! My God! not men, thieves! demons! After seven years from our capitulation—after our flag was pulled down by the brave, you have submitted to debt, to deprivation of property, and then to the Thirteenth Amendment. That is the last thing they say. Then the fourteenth and the last. Then they said submit to the fifteenth. We bowed to that. Well, they said submit to reconstruction, and they would not let the Supreme Court decide upon that. They put their Erskines here to do that and would not let it go to the Supreme Court of the United States. Well, we bowed again. Some kicked and would not go to the convention. And they had Hulbert, 'this right man in the right place,' as somebody said the *Constitution* called him. Then reconstruction again. Some did not bow. I did not bow at all. I was a rebel—it is a glorious term. It means 'patriot.' After awhile they came again. We have turned the negro free—and they are the best people I ever saw in their place, and a little better than the Yankees are in any place. [Laughter.] I always liked them. They had Civil Rights bill number one. We groaned but took it—said, 'It's a glorious thing.' Then Civil Rights bill number two. Then men would have thought some sentiment of pity would have arisen in seven years. But it grows more and more. And then even Grant himself, that ignoble villain, advised them to pass it; and then, after seven years, you have the seventh vial of wrath poured out upon your heads. Time cannot assuage their animosity. It is natural. The devil hates the good. When we had done everything we could do—dishonored our ancestors, crawled on our knees, sang peans, and said 'let us have peace,' they are like the Frenchman. I never was much at French, so I will give you a translation; he said: 'Let us be brethren, or I will cut your throat.' But this is the devil twice refined over again. I am speaking the truth—every man knows it. And what is that? To put your niggers in your theatres, in these halls, into your churches—stick the nigger even into your own bed chamber. [Laughter, applause, and cries of 'Never, never!'] Fellow-citizens, you have nature. There is a time when free men must say, 'Thus far shalt thou come and no further!' [Applause.] The time comes when freemen must seize their arms and live free or not live at all. In that struggle for public liberty, if these oppressions continue, I will show you, young men, that an old man can die. Old men perhaps can die easily, because we have but little to sacrifice, while the young men have before them life and its varied hues of pleasure, with light and happiness all before. It is possible that for that reason I feel more than you, because my few sands are fast running out, and it is but a small sacrifice that I should die in behalf of the liberties of our country. Go on then. Make your Constitution yourselves. Allow them to appropriate not a single dollar for 'husbanding your resources.' The Greeks, the greatest people in the world, laid down before the Turks. They are the shame, the scorn of the world—the slaves of heathen. The Italians lay for 500 years in shame and infamy, but that vital spark that God Almighty has put in the breasts of all lovers of justice kindled into life—they struck, and to-day are free. May He reserve that for you. In the meantime, if you let anybody govern you, base corporations, base laws—thieves—you will go mad. Opposition makes mad. There can be no social order without justice. Order your Constitution to give justice. There are discontents, and I thank Almighty God for it. There can be no peace without justice in this world. Give them that. They love peace. But if there is to be no justice, then, as Chatham said, 'Let discord reign.'" [Applause.]

PRESENTMENTS BY THE OYER AND TERMINER GRAND JURY.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Brady presiding, the Grand Jury handed in the following presentment:

The Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1874.

Whereas, Certain information has reached the Grand Jury that the sugar refineries of this City are in the habit of constantly using deleterious substances in putting up their syrups,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Health be instructed to investigate the same.

ABRAHAM LENT, Foreman.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City and County of New-York.

The Grand Jury left this City on the 20th day of January, 1874, visited the various institutions in Blackwell's Island, to wit.: the Lunatic Asylum, the Almshouse, the Penitentiary, and the Charity Hospital. We were pleased to see the cleanliness and perfect order maintained throughout the buildings at the Lunatic Asylum. We were informed that exhibitions of the magic lantern were given on certain evenings, also theatricals to amuse the patients, which we deem a beneficent and most beneficial method of recreation, and the adoption of which in other institutions we would earnestly recommend. On our return to the City, we visited Bellevue Hospital, where we found the patients enjoyed good medical attendance, and the minor attentions of an efficient corps of good nurses. The different wards were well ventilated and were thoroughly clean. It is the express wish of the Grand Jury that the proper authorities should devise some method by which the prisoners, on being discharged from the island, can be employed or taken care of until they can obtain the means of earning a livelihood.

ABRAHAM LENT, Foreman.

Judge Brady thanked the Grand Jury for their earnest labor, and expressed his pleasure at the satisfactory report they presented.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 22: Nos. 31½, 32, 35½, 53, 34½, 16, 56, 58.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, C. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.—30, In the matter, &c., Nathan; 44, Moore et al. vs. Lunt et al.; 57, The People ex rel. Purser vs. Green; 60, Same vs. Same; 61, Same vs. Same; 62, Same vs. Same; 63, Same vs. Same; 64, Same vs. Same; 65, The People ex rel. Bagley vs. Green; 70, Tenth National Bank vs. Green; 72, The People ex rel. Purser vs. Green; 73, Same vs. Same; 74, Same vs. Same; 75, Same vs. Same; 76, The People ex rel. Bagley vs. Green; 77, Same vs. Same; 78, Same vs. Same; 79, The People ex rel. Wood vs. Green; 80, The People ex rel. Cornell vs. Green; 81, The People ex rel. Hennessy vs. Green; 82, Same vs. Same; 83, In the matter, &c., Taylor vs. Green; 84, The People ex rel. Bagley vs. Green; 85, —— vs. ——; 18, Barry vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company et al.; 49, Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 165, Oxley vs. King et al.; 166, Green vs. Trask; 167, Saltonstall vs. Lord; 168, Sinclair vs. Neill et al.; 169, Kelly et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.; 170, Wilson et al. vs. Kerr; 171, Tenth National Bank vs. Darragh et al.; 172, English et al. vs. Steele; 173, Poor vs. Bowen; 174, Huston vs. Weber; 17, Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; 104, People ex rel. Kazinski vs. The Mayor; 120, Lorillard vs. Morgan et al.; 122, In the matter, &c., Fowler; 124, Deas vs. Wandell; 128, Platt et al. vs. Platt; 129, People ex rel. Stemler vs. McGuire; 130, —— vs. ——; 40, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Lawrence, J.—9, Wilkins vs. Sherman; 15, Rogers vs. Gould, &c.; 24, Howarth vs. Webb; 43, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Leland; 47, Baird vs. The Mayor, &c.; 71, Harte vs. DeWitt; 74, The People ex rel Killian vs. Board of Education; 99, In the matter, &c., Lagrave; 100, Bacharach vs. Lagrave; 115, Moeller vs. Lagrave; 136, Buchanan F. O. Company vs. Woodman; 138, Wheeler vs. Mellen; 143, Risley vs. Ind. B. and W. Railroad Company; 165, White vs. Livingston; 167, Buckingham vs. Earle; 171, Ballard vs. Gunther, impleaded; 183, Egbert vs. Crittenden, Jr.; 187, In the matter, &c., Sullivan; 190, Hall vs. Van Winkle; 192, Germania Bank vs. Koehler; 196, Grocers' Bank vs. Fitch; 198, De Braulien vs. Voght; 208, —— vs. ——; 261, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 267, —— vs. ——; 268, —— vs. ——; 284, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—11, Adler, &c., vs. Elmore; 1059, Sheehy vs. Dawson; 577, Paine vs. Paine; 890, Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 391, McGuire vs. Fardy; 735, Wardenburg vs. Burke; 2779, Devlin vs. Burke; 715, Batterby vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 277, Claflin et al. vs. Amerman; 1173, Mehrbach et al. vs. Kiernan; 1197, Stokes vs. Hammond; 1207, Reed et al. vs. Brady; 1209, Faye, Assignee, vs. Spousel; 1211, Hall vs. Van Winkle; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan et al.; 1219, Giaus vs. Wynkop et al.; 1223, McClenahan vs. Wagener; 1229, De Kay vs. Lithgow et al.; 1231, Zuik vs. Lyons.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—2060, Gordon vs. Van Orden; 1490, Kelly, Administrator, vs. New-York Railroad and Transportation Company; 2345, National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor; 2351½, Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 232 Murray vs. Harris et al.; 452, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1380, Reed et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1392. Wetzler vs. Barry et al.; 1394, Huston vs. Bowler et al.; 2446, Perrin, Administrator, vs. Houghtaling; 814, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 996, Sage vs. Grant; 1036, Murray vs. Cannon; 1118, Hafner vs. Wipper et al.; 1462, Mellick, Jr., et al. vs. Bergamin; 1408, Smith, Assignee, vs. Avery; 1412, Citizen's National Bank of Baltimore vs. Perot; 1420, Hatch vs. Parker et al.; 1422, At. White L. L. I. Co. vs. Navy-yard, F. Co.; 1426, Masson vs. Reutor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—625, Corwin et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1339, Lowerre vs. Chalmers; 807, Clark vs. Phalon et al.; 723, Hart vs. White; 771, Risley vs. Smith et al.; —, Mitchell vs. The Vermont Copper Mining Company; 745, Vanderbilt vs. Maxwell; 655, Wright vs. Huggins; 777, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 677, Watson vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; 479, Gleb vs. Schaefer; 559, Same vs. Same; 549, McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.; 695, Schillinger Art. S. P. Company vs. Hull; 703, Livingston vs. Keech; 761, Burns vs. Moore; 699, Cohen vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 663, Satro et al. vs. Fargo, President, &c.; 759, Henderson et. al. vs. Boyd et al.; 713, Kendall vs. Conor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 806, Regan vs. Phalon et al.; 454, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 390, American Popular Life Insurance vs. O'Neill et al.; 80, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 726, Osborn vs. Gantz; 1048, Angel, Administratrix, vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Company; 72, Sharpe vs. O'Brien; 702, Congregation Shaar Hashmoen vs. Halliday; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Roberts; 586, Graves vs. Lovell et al.; 246, Brown, Jr., et al. vs. Peyser; 810, Jessup et al. vs. Steiner; 722, Hart vs. Hays.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Held by Loew, J.—612, Leetch vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Alker, J.—2386, Wick vs. Miller; 3222, National Fire Insurance Company vs. Kindt et al.; 2252, Binney vs. Brennan; 1290, Udall vs. Schauck; 2753, Piersall vs. Williams; 3001, Keegan vs. Farley; 3116, Brown vs. Heinberger; 3023, McFarran, vs. Parker; 3135, Kramer vs. Kramer; 3436, Kinney vs. George; 3838, McQuade vs. Foss; 3906, Hossbocher vs. Campbell; 3945, McKeon vs. McSorley; 3230, Andrews vs. Hallorahan; 3234, Runk et al. vs. Menzee.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—3[illegible]1, Waring vs. Goodenough; 2955, Goldstein et al. vs. [illegible]athan; 2531, Lee vs. Manner; 2853, Hirschfield vs. Werner; 3167, Noeggerath vs. Frielander; 3168, Same vs. Same; 3799, Orvis vs. Dunham; 3209, Bernstein vs. Sherman; 3211, Holbrook vs. Brennan; 3213, Brown vs. Wolcott; 3215, Harrison vs. Hartman; 3221, Barber vs. Houser; 3223, Conant et al. vs. Howell; 3225, McClane vs. Mott; 3228, Comstock vs. Irwin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—3695, Claflin et al. vs. Heller; 2070, Wischhausen vs. McCade; 3768, Blossom vs. O'Farrell; 3992, Larned vs. Boyle; 4121, Simon vs. Waring; 4152, Bresloff vs. Cassidy; 4184, Rachan vs. Libby; 1734, Malone vs. Lush; 2674, Ahrens vs. Edler; 2814, Johnson vs. Dickel; 3149, O'Sullivan vs. Hughes; 3330, Ferguson, Administrator, vs. Weaver et al.; 3400, Lesser vs. Cheever; 3563, Ryle vs. Adams et al.; 3872, Beebe vs. Seagrave; 3962, Hulbey vs. McMillen; 4107, Keith Nickel Plating Company vs. Schwab et al.; 4137, De Young vs. Keller; 4138, Laible vs. Ulrich et al.; 4164, Schulkegel vs. Newman; 4192, Solmson vs. Franks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Edward Shields, robbery; Panzzi Alessandre, felonious assault and battery; Philip Colyer, Edward M. Vought, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Frederick S. Beck, grand larceny; David Logan, grand larceny; John Boynton, grand larceny; Henry Cranston, grand larceny; Charles Curtis, grand larceny; Thomas Collum, larceny from the person; Charles Cropper, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Thomas Mulholland, homicide; Herman Arnold, burglary; John Murray, (two cases,) burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Chief Justice Monell.

Elliott vs. Ackermann; motion denied.
Hawkins vs. Kinzlier; reference ordered.
Freck vs. White; order for judgment.
Taussig vs. Hart; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Lawrence.

Muller vs. Pender; allowance granted.
Higgins vs. O'Connell; Herdtfelder vs. Fincke; Hustis vs. Hustis; memorandums.
Harlow vs. Drew, Continental National Bank vs. Richards, Lehman vs. Hoppe, Hartt vs. Mower, Ellias vs. Robinson, Bigelow vs. Jones, Schuster vs. Noelke; motions granted.
In the matter, &c., Gould; writ discharged; prisoner remanded.
Barston, &c., vs. Hanson; motion denied.
Blank vs. Blank; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.
Holbrook vs. Mellen; motion denied, with $10 costs.
Marshall vs. Jordan, &c.; memorandum.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—The One-hour Cause Calendar will be called Tuesday, Jan. 27. By order of the Court.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 199.—*Zantzinger et al.* vs. *Gunton et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This bill was filed by Zantzinger and others to obtain an accounting from Gunton of the proceeds of the sale of certain parcels of ground conveyed to him in trust by one Fischer, deceased, for the benefit of the Bank of Washington, to which the deceased was indebted. The question was whether the bank was authorized under its charter to take the land in satisfaction of its debt, and, if so, whether its Trustees could exercise the same power. The decision was in favor of the bank, and the case is brought here for review, the plaintiff in error contending that the court erred in the conclusion and its ruling upon the evidence leading to it.

Merrick, Miller, and Durant for appellants; McPherson and Davidge for appellees.

THE BENONI HOWARD TRIAL.

In the Benoni Howard trial yesterday, before Judge Benedict and a jury, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, counsel for the defense concluded summing up, and Assistant District Attorney Purdy commenced to sum up the case for the Government, but had not concluded at the adjournment of the court. It is expected the Judge will charge the jury this morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 Pac. Mail......s3. 42	500 Lake Shore........ 80
500 do.......... 41⅞	1000 do.......... 79⅞
600 do.......s3. 42	1000 do.......... 80
300 do........c. 41¾	1400 do.......... 80⅛
300 do.......... 41⅞	700 do.......b3. 80⅛
800 do.......... 42	100 do........c. 80⅛
500 do.......... 41⅞	200 do.......... 80¼
300 do.......... 41¾	1700 do.......... 80⅜
500 do.......... 41⅝	100 do.......b3. 80½
600 do........c. 41¾	500 do........c. 80⅜
100 do......b10. 41⅞	500 do.......... 80⅜
1100 do.......... 41⅞	200 Union Pac........ 34½
500 do.......b3. 41⅞	100 do.......... 34¾
200 do.......... 42	1300 do.......... 35
700 do.......... 42⅛	2300 do.......... 34⅞
100 West. Union...... 76⅝	2500 do.......... 34¾
1000 do.......... 76½	500 do........c. 24¾
800 do.......... 76⅜	600 do.......b3. 31⅞
200 do.......s3. 76⅜	500 do.......... 34⅞
200 do.......... 76½	500 do.......b3. 35
900 do.......... 76⅝	1800 do.......... 35
500 N. Y. C. & H......103¾	1000 do.......... 35⅛
500 do......s3.103⅝	300 Rock Island......104⅞
100 do.......c.103¾	8 do..........105¾
600 do..........103¾	300 St. Paul........b3. 48½
400 do..........103⅞	200 do.......... 48½
100 N. West........... 61¼	100 do.......s3. 48⅜
900 do.......... 61	500 do.......... 45⅝
100 N. West. Pref..... 72½	400 St. Paul Pref...... 72¼
200 do.......... 72¼	200 do.......... 72½
200 Del., L. & W......101⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. P..b3. 42½
400 Ohio & Miss....... 34¾	100 do.......... 42½
1300 do.......... 34⅞	800 Tol. & Wab....... 53¾
100 do......b30. 35	500 do.......... 54
300 do.......b3. 35	100 do.......... 53⅞
100 C., C. & I. C....... 31¼	100 do.......... 53¼
100 do.......s3. 31⅜	200 do........c. 53⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.......s3.117	$4,500 U.S.5-20C.'67.117¼
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'62.114½	500 do......12.117¼
6,500 U.S.5-20 C.'65.117	750 do......sm'l.116¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '67.......12.117	3,500 U.S.5-20 Coup. '65, N........116
5,000 do......b. c.117	10,000 U.S.5-20 R.'68.116½
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64.116⅛	1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'68.117⅛
5,000 do..........116¼	1,500 do......12.117⅜
500 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '65, N........112	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Coup.........114
1,500 U.S.5s,10-40R.113	10,000 do......b.c.114¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, New. 79¾	10 American Ex...... 61
10,000 T. 6s, N. S..s3. 62½	100 U. S. Ex. x div.... 68½
1,000 do.......... 62¼	200 Harlem...........125
10,000 Va. 6s, Con.... 53	50 Chic. Bur. & Q...105
8,000 S. Car.6s,New, Jan. & July... 9½	100 do.b. c.s30.105
2,000 do.......... 9¼	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 49⅜
1,000 B'k'n 6s. W. L. 92	200 do.......... 49½
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 92	15 do.......... 50
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 90	200 Mich. Cen.......... 86¼
1,000 Erie 2d........101½	100 do.....b. c. 86½
2,000 Erie 4th....... 96½	200 L.S.&M.So.b. c.s3. 80⅜
3,000 Alb. & S'q 1st.100	500 do.......s3. 80¼
4,000 Alb. & S'q 2d.. 96¾	200 do.......s3. 80⅛
3,000 do.......... 96½	200 do.......... 80⅛
1,000 C., P.& A., Old. 96½	500 do........c. 80
1,000 do.....b. c. 96¾	2100 do.......... 80
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 96	1300 do.......... 79⅞
2,000 do.......... 95⅞	800 do.......... 79¾
1,000 C. P. St. A.bds.102	200 do......b60. 80⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 85¼	200 do........c. 79⅝
1,000 do.......... 85⅛	1000 do.......... 79⅝
2,000 do..b. c..c. 85	100 do......s30. 79⅜
26,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 81	700 do.......... 79⅝
5,000 U. P. Inc. 10s. 76½	2000 do.......... 79½
2,000 do.......... 76⅝	1000 do.......... 79⅜
10,000 do.......... 76¾	1200 do.......... 79¼
5,000 North Mo. 1st. 80¼	50 Cleve. & P. G'd... 88½
2,000 G't West. 2d.. 84	64 do.....b. c. 89
8,000 C.& N. W. Con. Coup. G'd bds. 85¼	36 do.......... 89½
3,000 do.......... 85	100 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 61¼
17,000 do.....b. c. 85	100 do.......... 61¼
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. Louis Div.. 90	500 do.......... 61
1,000 C.,R.I.& P.7s..103	100 do.......... 60⅞
1,000 N. J. So. 1st... 41	100 C. & N. W. Pref.. 72½
6,000 do.....b. c. 41	100 do...b. c..c. 72
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C, 1st.......b. c.105	100 do.....b60. 72⅜
1,000 B., H. & E.1st. 29½	100 do.......... 72
2,000 Can. So. 1st... 64½	100 Un. Pac.b. c.b10. 35⅛
1,000 M.&S.P.8s 1st.109	300 do.......... 35⅛
1,000 M.& St.P.,H. & D. Div......... 80	400 do.......s3. 35
5,000 do.....b. c. 80	700 do.......... 35
5,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 85½	100 do......b10. 35
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.........b3. 68	100 do........c. 34⅞
3,000 T., P. & W.1st, West. Div..b3. 75	100 do.......... 35
1,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 61	600 do.......... 34⅞
5,000 D. & H. R. bds.100½	500 do.......s3. 34¾
2,000 A. D. Imp. 7s.. 94¾	1000 do.......s3. 34¾
8 Fourth Nat. B'k.106½	1200 do.......... 34¾
22 do..........107	100 do.......s3. 34⅝
100 Mar. L. & M. Co.. 9½	1700 do.......... 34⅝
200 do...b. c. 9½	200 C. & R. I..b. c.b3.105¼
20 Sp. Mt'n Coal.b. c. 40	100 B., H. & E....b. c. 2⅞
200 D. & H. C'l..b. c.121	100 M.& St.P..b. c.s3. 48¼
300 Am. D. Tel...b. c. 41	100 do.......... 48⅜
10 N. J. Central.....100¼	500 do.......b3. 48⅜
166 do..........100	100 do.......... 48¼
900 W. U. Tel....b. c. 76¾	100 do.......s3. 48⅛
200 do.......... 76⅝	500 do.......... 48⅛
700 do.......... 76½	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref......b. c. 31⅛
100 do.......b3. 76½	100 do.......... 31
400 do.......... 76⅜	300 M.&St.P.Pf..b.c.s3 72¼
200 do.......... 76¼	100 T. & Wab.b. c.s3. 54
100 do.......... 76⅜	300 do.......... 53⅞
15 do.......... 76⅝	100 do.......b3. 53⅞
1900 do.......... 76¼	900 do.......... 53¾
50 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 42	14 Mor. & Ess........ 91
300 do......b. c. 42⅛	40 do.......... 91¼
400 do.......... 42¼	60 do...b. c. c. 91
800 do.......... 42	50 N.Y.,N.H.& H.Pf..129¼
900 do.......... 41⅞	200 Chic. & Alton....108½
100 N. Y. C.&H.b.c.b3.103⅞	100 At. & P. Pf..b. c. 13½
200 do........c.103⅞	200 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 32⅝
300 do..........103⅞	300 do.......... 32½
500 do......s3.103¾	100 H. & St.Jo.Pf..b.c. 42½
200 do..........103⅝	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 34⅞
5 do..........103⅜	100 do.......b3. 34¾
200 do......s3.103½	300 do.......... 34⅝
	300 do.......... 34½
	100 do.......s5. 34⅜
	200 do.......... 34½
	100 C.,C.&I.C..b. c.s3. 31½
	100 do.......... 31½
	600 do.......... 31¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300 Spring M. Coal... 50	500 Union Pac....b3. 34¾
500 Western Union... 76	100 do.......s3. 34⅝
900 do.......... 76⅛	600 do.......... 34⅝
1000 do.......... 76¼	1600 do.......... 34¾
200 do.......... 76⅜	500 do.......... 35
2000 do.......... 76½	600 do.......... 34⅞
100 do.......b3. 76⅝	500 do........c. 34⅞
400 do.......s3. 76⅜	300 do.......b3. 35
100 Boston W. P....... 18½	1100 do.......... 35⅛
100 Adams Ex......... 93½	2000 do.......... 35¼
500 Pacific Mail...s3. 41¾	100 do.....b30. 35¼
100 do.......... 41¾	1100 do.......b3. 35¼
300 do.......... 41⅞	100 Chi., B. & Q......105¼
800 do.......... 42	100 North-western... 60⅞
200 do.......b3. 42	100 do.......... 61
300 do.......... 42⅛	400 St. Paul 48
100 do.......... 42¼	400 do.......... 47⅞
300 do.......s3. 42⅜	500 do.......b3. 48
300 do.......... 42½	300 do.......... 48⅛
400 do.......... 42¼	100 do.......... 48¼
300 Erie...........b3. 49	200 do.......... 48⅛
300 do.......... 49	200 St. Paul Pref..... 72⅞
700 N. Y. C. & H...s3.103⅝	100 do.......... 72⅝
200 do......b3.103⅝	200 do.......... 72¾
400 do..........103⅝	100 Tol. & Wab....... 53⅞
300 do..........103¾	1000 do.......... 53¾
1000 do..........103⅞	1000 do........c. 53¾
400 do..........104	200 do.......... 54
700 do......b3.104	400 do.......... 54¼
200 do........c.104	400 do.......... 54⅜
100 do......b3.104⅛	500 do.......... 54¼
3800 do..........104⅛	500 do.......b3. 54⅜
200 do.....b30.104¼	100 do.......b3. 54¼
600 Lake Shore....... 79⅜	700 do.......... 54⅜
300 do.......b3. 79½	200 Del., L. & W......101⅛
100 do.......... 79½	300 do......b3.101¼
600 do.......... 79⅝	100 Han. & St. Jos.... 32⅜
600 do.......... 79¾	2000 Ohio & Miss...... 34½
200 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......b3. 34⅝
100 do.......s3. 79⅜	500 do.......... 34⅝
600 do.......... 79¾	100 do.......... 34¾
100 do.......s3. 79¾	20 C., C. & I. C...s3. 31
100 do.......b3. 79⅞	20 do.......... 31¾
1200 do.......... 79⅞	200 At. & Pac. Pf..... 13½
900 do.......... 79¾	1010 Rock Island.....105½
800 do.......... 79⅝	100 do..........105⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81..........117⅛	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........117⅜
57,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n........116¼	1,000 do..........117¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.small.116	15,000 U. S. 5s, C.,'81.112⅝
	10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..115
	10,000 do..........114⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. C. 6s, Fund. Act, '66...... 22	300 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.104⅛
3,000 Va. 6s,Def.b.c. 11½	100 do.....b10.104⅛
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 92	100 do.......b4.104⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 96	800 do.......b3.104¼
10,000 U. Pac. 1st M.. 85¼	2100 do..........104¼
1,000 U. Pac.10s, In. 77	100 do.....b10.104¼
5,000 do.......... 77¼	5 do..........104½
3,000 C., C. & I. C.2d M.......b. c. 68	400 do..........104¼
6,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.106	1800 L. S. & M.So.b. c. 79¾
1,000 N. J. S. 1st..... 48	600 do.......b3. 79⅞
4,000 M.&St.P.1stI.D. 83	800 do.......... 79⅞
12,000 M. & St. P. H. & D. Div..... 80	900 do.......... 79¾
5,000 L. S. Div. B..... 94½	300 U. Pac....b. c. b3. 35¼
3,000 D.,L.&W.2dM.102	1900 do.......... 35¼
8,000 H.&St.Jo.8s, C. 84	900 do.......... 53⅛
3,000 Al.&Sus. 1stM.100	100 do.......... 35¼
400 West. U. Tel..b. c. 76⅜	100 do........c. 35⅛
300 do........c. 76⅜	300 do.......b3. 35¼
700 do.......... 76½	400 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 61
500 do.......... 76⅜	300 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 72½
100 do.......b3. 76½	200 do.......... 72½
400 do.......... 76½	41 N. J. Cen..........100
300 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 42¼	100 M. & St. Paul.b. c. 48⅛
500 do.......b3. 42⅜	700 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c. 54⅛
700 do.......... 42⅜	500 Del., L. & W..b10.101⅜
400 do........c. 42⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 34¾
25 Am. Express....... 60½	100 do.......s3. 34¾
25 do......b. c. 60¼	80 Morris & Essex.... 91½
200 Con. C. of Md.b. c. 44⅝	200 H. & St. Jos..b. c. 32½
200 Harlem...........125½	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 31⅜
100 do..........125	400 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.........b. c. 31
100 do......b.c.125½	100 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 33½
52 Mich. Cen.......... 86	114 Am. Dist.Tel...... 40
100 do......b. c. 86½	100 do.......... 41½
	100 Cen. Pac.......... 71¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$22,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........117¼	50 Harlem...........124¾
5,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 92½	100 Lake Shore....s3. 79⅝
60 New-York Gas....135½	100 do.......... 79⅝
200 West. Un.......... 76½	100 do.......... 79¾
1100 do.......... 76⅝	300 do.......... 79⅞
2000 do.......b3. 76¾	600 do.......b3. 80
100 do.......b3. 76⅝	100 do.......s3. 80
700 Pac. Mail........c. 42¼	100 do......b10. 80
400 do.......... 42⅜	2100 do.......... 80
400 do.......b3. 42½	33 Mich. Cen......... 86⅛
1100 do.......... 42½	1800 Un. Pac.......... 35¼
500 do.......... 42⅝	300 do.......s3. 35¼
1200 do.......... 42½	300 do.......... 35¼
300 do.......b3. 42⅜	1500 do.......... 35¼
900 do.......... 42⅜	500 do.......b3. 35¼
100 Am. Express...... 60⅜	5700 do.......... 35⅜
50 Adams Express.. 93¾	600 do.......b3. 35⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H......104⅛	700 do.......... 35¼
200 do..........104¼	100 North-western... 61⅛
700 do......b3.104⅜	200 North-west. Pref. 72½
400 do..........104⅜	100 do......b30. 72⅝
1500 do..........104¼	100 Rock Island......105⅜
100 do......s3.104¼	400 St. Paul.......... 48⅛
100 Erie.............. 48⅞	100 do......s10. 48⅛
100 Ohio & Miss...... 34¾	100 Tol. & Wab....... 54¼
200 do.......s3. 34¾	200 do.......b3. 54⅜
300 C., C. & I. C....... 31⅝	1200 do.......... 54⅜
100 do.......... 31½	200 do.......b3. 54½
100 do.......... 31⅝	50 Chic., B. & Quin..105
200 Pac. of Mo....... 33	100 Han. & St. Jo...... 32½
	50 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 42

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Wall Street markets are generally quiet to-day. The speculation in the Gold Room is a fraction higher on the interpretation of the Currency debates in Congress yesterday. Most of the sales of the day were at 111⅛@111¼ ₩ cent. Exchange on London is not at all active and the Bankers who have to draw this week accept $4 82½ to the £ Sterling, 60 days, London.

Money was abundantly offered, on call loan, to the Brokers to-day 1@2 ₩ cent. below the regular Bank rate of 7 ₩ cent. The transactions were at 6@5 ₩ cent. per annum, with exceptions as cheap as 4 ₩ cent. at the close of the day.

The Stock Exchange was fairly active, without any very violent fluctuations in prices. The market for the Share list was stronger on New-York Central and Union Pacific. In the latter a large business was done in the Afternoon at 35⅝ ₩ cent. The price of Central touched 104¼ ₩ cent. on actual sales. The Lake Shore Stock dragged on the market early in the day below 80 ₩ cent., but closed equal to yesterday, 80⅛@80¼ ₩ cent. The other Western Stocks were steady, and the old Western Mortgages were in good demand, and the Pacific Mortgages 96@96½ for the Centrals, and 85¼ ₩ cent. for the Unions. At 3 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

Closing Quotations—JAN. 21.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117¼	117⅜
American Gold	111½	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82½	$4 82½
New-York Central and Hudson	103¾	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅛	105½
Pacific Mail	42⅜	42¼
St. Paul Common	48¼	48⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝	34⅝
Western Union	76¼	76¼
Union Pacific	35	35⅜
Lake Shore	80⅛	80⅛
Toledo and Wabash	54	54½
Harlem	125½	125½
North-west	61⅛	61¼
North-west Preferred	72½	72½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31½	31½
Adams Express	93¼	93½
United States Express	71	*68½
Wells-Fargo Express	70	70½
American Express	60½	60¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	101¼	101¼
Central New-Jersey	100½	100¼
Panama	116	116
St. Paul Preferred	72¼	72½
Erie	49¼	49¼

*Ex Dividend.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $285,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt to-day, and received, in Gold, $323,000 for Customs.

The prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81....117	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..116
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81..118	5-20 reg., '67..........117
5-20 reg., '62..........113¾	5-20 coup., '67........117¼
5-20 coup., '62........114	5-20 reg., '68..........116½
5-20 reg., '64..........115½	5-20 coup., '68........117⅛
5-20 coup., '64........116⅛	10-40 reg..............112⅞
5-20 reg., '65..........115¾	10-40 coup.............114
5-20 coup., '65........117	5s, coup., '81.........112⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...115¾	6s, Currency...........114¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old........ 80	N.C. 6s, S. T., Class 3. 8½
Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup. 62¼	S. C. 6s.............. 25
Tenn. 6s, new........ 79⅝	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 9¼
Tenn. 6s, new, ex cou. 62¼	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66... 14
Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.. 62	Mo. 6s................ 93⅛
Va. 6s, old........... 41	Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. Is. 91⅛
Va. 6s, Consol. Bds.. 53	Mo. 6s, Asy. or Uni. 89
Va. 6s, Def. Bds...... 10½	Conn. 6s..............100½
Ga. 6s................ 75	Ark. 6s, Funded....... 32
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 28	A.7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O. 16
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 27	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 16
N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.& J. 35	Ohio 6s, '81...........100
N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O. 34	Ohio 6s, '86...........100
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off., J. & J.......... 25	Ill. coup. 6s, '77..... 95
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off., A. & O........ 24	Ill. coup. 6s, '79..... 95
N. C. 6s, F. A., '66... 21½	Ind. 5s................100
N.C. 6s, S. T., Class 1. 9	Mich. 6s, '78-79....... 95
N.C. 6s, S. T., Class 2. 8¾	N. Y. R. Bounty Ln.105
	N. Y. C. Bounty Ln.105½
	N.Y. 6s, C.L., gold, '87.110

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York 117	Bk. of the Republic.102
Manhattan........145	Irving..............120
Merchants'.......116	Metropolitan........126
Mechanics'.......135	Market..............115
Union............129½	Shoe and Leather....140
Phenix........... 96	Corn Exchange.......120
Tradesmen's......145	St. Nicholas........103
Fulton...........155	Imps. & Traders'....125
Mechanics'&Tradrs'.120	Park................137
Gallatin National.122	Central National.... 96
Merchants' Exch'ge. 77½	First National......170
State of New-York..107½	Oriental............165
Commerce.........113½	Gold Exchange.......110
Mercantile.......110	Bkrs. & Broks. Ass. 92
American Exchange.109½	German American.x. 89
Chatham..........125	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98	98¼
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	121⅛	121¼
Pennsylvania Central	95¼	95½
Reading	111	111⅛
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	22¾	23
Northern Central	34¼	34½
Lehigh Navigation	83½	83¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93½	93¾

Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., of the well-known Mercantile Agency in this City, have just issued their annual Circular, presenting the number and extent of Mercantile and Banking failures of the past year, as compared with the previous three years. The figures are exceedingly interesting, as following the September panic, and they demonstrate that of the increased bankruptcies or suspensions of payment of $107,000,000 in 1873 over 1872, the large proportion of $71,000,000 is chargeable to the City of New-York. The failures outside of this City involve less than $36,000,000 in excess of 1872, while the number of business houses from which this ably-conducted Mercantile Agency receives reports is now 600,000, as against 431,000 three years ago. Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. remark that, of the New-York failures, a very large amount is involved in the prominent banking firms that let down in September, owing heavily to depositors and on call loans, a considerable portion since liquidated or adjusted. The following are the figures for the past four years:

Failures in	New-York. Liabilities.	Other Places. Liabilities.	Total. Liabilities.
1870	$20,573,000	$67,669,000	$88,242,000
1871	20,740,000	64,512,000	85,252,000
1872	20,684,000	100,372,000	121,056,000
1873	92,635,000	135,864,000	228,499,000

The numbers of failures for the four years run as follows:

	New-York.	Other Places.	Total.
1870	430	3,121	3,551
1871	324	2,591	2,915
1872	385	3,684	4,069
1873	644	4,539	5,183

Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., on a careful review of the whole circumstances of the panic, say that it is by no means certain that all the results of the late financial disturbances have been felt. There are throughout the country a large number of traders who cannot pay at maturity; there are many who are taking advantage of the times to force compromises upon their creditors, and the failures in the current quarter are likely enough to be numerous. But, they add, "we are glad to believe that the internal indebtedness is not excessive, and that as a rule the debt-paying power of the country is proportionate to its engagements."

The Union Trust Company held their Annual Meeting yesterday to elect new Directors of the class of 1874-77, when Messrs. H. K. Bogert, George W. Cuyler, W. Butler Duncan, Wm. F. Russell, E. B. Wesley, A. A. Low, J. B. Johnston, Henry G. Chapman, C. D. Wood, and S. B. Chittenden, were unanimously elected. The Directors of the classes of 1872-75 and 1873-76, now in the Board, are Messrs. Augustus Schell, Freeman Clarke, Amasa J. Parker, James M. McLean, (vacancy,) W. Whitewright, Jr., Henry Stokes, George B. Carhart, S. T. Fairchild, A. H. Barney, Edward King, (President,) John V. L. Pruyn, B. H. Hutton, D. C. Howell, James Forsyth, I. H. Frothingham, G. G. Williams, Samuel Willets, Henry A. Kent, and George Cabot Ward.

The Union Pacific Company, report from their Land Department, that 15,715 Acres were sold in December for $65,282. The total sales from the Land Grant amounted on the 31st December, 1873, to 848,692 Acres, for $3,840,585, or an average of $4 52 ₩ Acre. Of the Land Grant Bonds, originally $10,400,000, the sum of $1,822,000 have been redeemed, and Land Notes Receivable are now on hand to the amount of $2,042,000.

The Commercial Warehouse Company pay a Quarterly Dividend of *Two and a Half ₩ cent.* Feb. 2.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.*, payable Feb. 2.

The Pacific Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Three ₩ cent.*, payable Feb. 2.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable on demand.

Messrs. W. B. Dana & Co. have favored us with a bound volume of their *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* for the half year ending with Dec. 31. The *Chronicle* progresses steadily in public esteem as a business record.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD, and GOLD COUPONS at current market rates.

We buy and sell INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS at the Stock Exchange on Commission for Cash.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others at all points in the United States and Canada.

We receive DEPOSITS subject to draft at sight, and allow interest at the rate of Four per cent. per annum.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and in case of Special Deposits allow interest at rates to be agreed upon.

We COLLECT DIVIDENDS, COUPONS, INTEREST ON UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS, and attend to Banking business generally for out of town Banks, Bankers, and Correspondents on reasonable terms.

We call attention to the present favorable opportunity for investment in CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which are actively dealt in, both in this country and in Europe, and which, at current prices, are every way desirable.

We offer for sale, at 85 and accrued interest, a limited amount of the SIX PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. Principal and interest payable, in gold, in New-York City.

Secured by a first mortgage on the entire Land Grant of the company, amounting to over 11,000,000 acres, and valued at nearly $30,000,000.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY now own and operate over 1,200 miles of completed railroad, the Net Earnings of which, over Operating Expenses, are now paying the interest on their entire bonded debt and semi-annual dividends of Three per cent. in gold on their paid-up Capital Stock of $54,275,500, and are constantly increasing.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities.

☞ TEN PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

These are a first mortgage upon the rolling stock purchased, and are further secured by a deposit of Second Mortgage Bonds on the railroad to an equal amount. The rental for the interest and sinking fund is deposited monthly in the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. We have a few of the above bonds for sale.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON,
No. 59 Liberty st.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, buys, sells and exchanges all issues of United States Bonds at market prices.

J. A. GARLAND,
Manager Government Bond Department.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874.

The trains due on this forenoon did not arrive on time, therefore trade in Live Stock was slow and limited to the sales of a few lots of animals that had remained over since last Monday. A few loads of Sheep arrived just before noon, and were at once put into the feeding pens. Horned Cattle were almost nominal. A few head were sold from 10c.@11½c. ₩ lb., estimated weight 7 cwt. Milch Cows were nominal, no sales having been effected on either yesterday or to-day. From $20@$57@$75 ₩ head were asked for the lots on hand. There were no smooth quality Veals offered for sale. Coarse quality grass Calves sold at $14 ₩ head. Sheep sold from 6c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs sold on yesterday afternoon at 5⅞c. ₩ lb. City Dressed were quoted on this forenoon, from 7¼c.@7⅜c. ₩ lb. Western Dressed from 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs were held for sale on this forenoon.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 203 Sheep, weight 16,530 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 639 Sheep, weight 52,860 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 218 Sheep, weight 18,540 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 186 Sheep, weight 17,620 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb. Held on sale one car of Sheep, and had due four cars of Sheep. The above lots were Ohio Sheep.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 363 Sheep, weight 29,930 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 44 Sheep, weight 3,530 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₩ lb. The above lots were State Sheep. Held on sale one car of Sheep; had five cars of Sheep due. J. Kirby had six cars of Sheep due. S. McGraw sold 13 Grass Calves at $14 ₩ head.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards T. H. Reid sold late on yesterday afternoon 385 Ohio Hogs, average weight 165 lbs. ₩ head, at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

Trade in Dressed Meats opened slow on yesterday forenoon, and there was no improvement in the tone of the market on this day; prices, however, remained the same, and were as follows: Cow Beef, City dressed, sold at 4c. ₩ lb.; Steers, Texan and native, quality common, sold from 7c.@8½c. ₩ lb.; native Steers, from fair to good, sold from 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb., grades not quoted; Texan Beef, Western dressed, has been closed out from 4c.@5c.@6c. ₩ lb.; City-dressed Mutton sold from 6c.@12c. ₩ lb.; country-dressed Mutton very scarce and too short to make a market; Western-dressed Mutton not to hand. Country-dressed State Veals sold from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb. Country-dressed Jersey Veals sold from 13c.@14c. ₩ lb. State Hogs, country dressed, 200 lbs. upward ₩ head, sold at 7c. ₩ lb. State Hogs, country dressed, from 150 to 200 lbs. ₩ head, sold from 8c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. State Pigs, 150 lbs. downward ₩ head, sold from 8c.@9c. ₩ lb. Jersey Hogs, country dressed, 200 lbs. ₩ head upward, sold at 7½c. ₩ lb. Jersey Hogs, country dressed, from 150 to 200 lbs. ₩ head, sold from 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Jersey Pigs, country dressed, from 100 to 150 lbs. ₩ head, sold from 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb. Choice Jersey Pigs, country dressed, 100 lbs. ₩ head downward, sold from 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; Western-dressed Hogs, 200 lbs. ₩ head, sold from 6¾c.@6⅞c. ₩ lb.; Western-dressed Hogs, 200 lbs. downward, ₩ head, sold from 7¼c.@7⅜c. ₩ lb.; City-dressed Hogs, heavy weights, sold from 7c.@7¼c. ₩ lb.; City-dressed Hogs, 200 lbs. downward, sold from 7½c.@7⅝c. ₩ lb.; City-dressed Pigs, 160 lbs. downward, ₩ head, sold at 7¾c. ₩ lb. City-dressed Pigs, 120 lbs. downward, ₩ head, sold at 7⅞c. ₩ lb. These were the current rates in West Washington Market and in Washington Market proper.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 5,332 Hogs; 443 Sheep, with 17 cars of Sheep due. Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 360 Sheep, with 12 cars of Sheep due. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 19, 1874: 1,186 head of horned Cattle, 12,043 Sheep, 176 Calves, 11,847 Hogs, 17 Horses; all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 7 cars reported to arrive, were 2,329 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,613 head, or 389 cars, against 258 cars for the same time last week. The market, considering the unfavorable weather, was moderately active at ¼c. decline from last week's closing prices. Buyers are well represented from every class and section. About 1,200 head were disposed of. Sales of 600 head Illinois Steers ranging from 931 lbs. to 1,686 lbs., at $4 50@$6 50; 50 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,126 lbs. to 1,456 lbs., at $4 30@$6; 89 Texan Steers, averaging 1,055 lbs., at $4 37½; 20 head Texas Cows, averaging 930 lbs., at $3 50; 54 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,284 lbs., at $5 65; 37 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,071 lbs., at $4 50; 84 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 906 lbs., at $4; 33 head State Steers, averaging 1,238 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 5,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,800 head, against 10,800 head for the same time last week. The market was slow at a full ¼c. decline on last week's closing prices. Sales of 1,200 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 77 to 95 lbs. at $4 70@$5 15; 200 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 70 lbs. at $4; 760 head Illinois Sheep, ranging from 106 to 113 lbs. at $5 55@$5 75; 1,600 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 90 to 112 lbs., at $5 50@$6 25. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,200 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week. The market was slow and dull; Yorkers, $5@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$6.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The wool market is firm, with a steady but moderate demand from manufacturers. Choice Fleeces were offered sparingly, and prices of Delaine and Combing Fleeces are gradually working up with very little of the latter now to be had under 60c. Spring and Fall California are in fair demand, but the latter is only saleable at low prices. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 50c.@57c. Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces at 50c.@52½c., and the most desirable lots of Michigan are held for an advance on the latter rate; Delaine and Combing at 57½ [illegible] Spring and Fall California at [illegible] according to quality.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat advanced and in fair demand at $1 23⅛@$1 23½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 22 for No. 2 do. cash; $1 21¾ February; $1 23¾ March; No. 3 do. do. $1 17; Rejected, $1@12. Corn active and higher at 59c. for No. 2 Mixed cash; 59½c. February; 61c. March; New No. 2 Mixed, 51½c.; Rejected, Old, 53c.@54c.; New, 49c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 41¾c. for No. 2 cash; 42¾c. February; Rejected, 37½c.@38c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 77c.@78c. for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged for No. 2 Fall at $1 40@$1 45; No. 3 Spring advanced and in fair demand at $1 26@$1 30 for fresh. Dressed Hogs quiet and unchanged at $6 25@$6 35. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork dull and lower at $14 20, cash; $14 25@$14 30, February; $14 75, March. Lard dull and lower at $8 95, cash; $9, February; $9 20, March. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c. for Short Rib Middles; 7¾c. for Short Clear Middles. Green Meats: Shoulders, 5¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 7⅛c.; Hams, 18 lbs. average, 8½c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 96c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 206,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 8,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged; business small. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 26½ for No. 2 Spring; $1 63 for No. 3 Red Winter. Corn—Demand light and holders firm at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed, at East side, on track. Oats dull and unchanged at 43½c.@44c. for No. 2, at East side, on track, and in elevators. Barley—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Prime to strictly Prime Spring at $1 40@$1 55; Choice to Fancy, $1 60@$1 75. Rye dull at 84c.@84½c. Whisky drooping at 96c.@97c. Pork quiet; sales of jobbing lots of hard Sides at $15. Green Meats quiet at 5¼c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. for Clear Sides. Dry-salted Meats active; large sales for futures; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c. Clear Rib Sides at 7⅝c.@7¾c. Clear Sides at 7⅞c.@8c. Hams, 8¾c., spot. Bacon firm, at 7½c. for Shoulders 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9c. for Clear Sides, spot. Lard easier, at 8⅝c.@8¾c. Live Hogs steady at $4 60@$4 80 for Shipping; $4 90@$5 20 for Packing; killed to date about 430,000. Cattle quiet at $1 50@$3 75 for through Texans; $4@$4 50 for choice Texans; $4 50@$5 75 for good to choice Native Steers. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 2,200 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Flour unchanged, dull, and concessions would have to be made to sell. Wheat quiet; choice White, $1 90@$1 92; fair to prime do., $1 75@$1 85; choice Amber, $1 90@$1 93; good to prime Red, $1 78@$1 88; common to fair do., $1 65@$1 75; Western Spring, $1 55@$1 65. Corn weak and lower; Southern White, 84c.@90c.; do. Yellow, 80c.@84c.; Mixed Western nominal at 85c. Oats quiet and steady; Southern, 60c.@63c.; Western, 58c.@60c. Rye steady at $1@$1 02. Hay unchanged. Provisions firmer and in improved demand. Mess Pork, $16 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard quiet at 8¾c.@9c. Western Butter in good demand, strong, and unchanged. Coffee very strong and buoyant at 26c.@28c. for fair to prime Rio cargoes. Whisky weak at $1 01½@$1 02.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—10,100 bbls. Flour, 25,600 bushels Wheat, 60,400 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats. Exports by rail from Elevators—None reported. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat firm; sales, 10,000 bushels North-western Spring at $1 48; quoted, Milwaukee No 1 Spring, $1 55; do. No. 2 do., $1 48@$1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 48@$1 50; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels new at 74c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 55c. Barley nominal; Western scarce; Canada held at $1 60@$1 62. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Rye nominal; No. 2 Western held at $1@$1 05. Dressed Hogs, 7½c. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales, No. 1 at $1 25¾; No. 2 at $1 22¾; February, $1 23½; March, $1 26¼. Oats steady; sales, No. 2 at 40½c. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales, No. 2 Mixed at 59½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 sold at 76c. Barley firm and scarce; sales, No. 2 Spring at $1 56. Pork nominal at $14 25@$14 50. Hams in pickle, 9c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders nominal at 5¾c. for Loose; Boxed Middles, 7¾c.@8c. Lard firm; sales, Kettle at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Steam, 9c. Hogs sold at $5 12½@$5 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 1,900 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 60c.@63c. Oats quiet and steady at 45c.@50c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Pork firm at $15 50. Lard quiet at 8⅞c.@9c. for Steam; 9½c.@9¾c. for City Kettle. Bulk Meats steady at 6¼c. for Shoulders, cash, and buyer first half of May; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@8c. Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand; sales of Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c.@9c. Green Meats nominal. Hogs quiet; sales of light shipping at $5 20@$5 30; Heavy, $5 35@$5 65; receipts, 4,800; shipments, 100. Whisky firm at 95c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 21.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 58 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 47 for Amber Michigan; February, $1 47½; April, $1 57@$1 57½; No. 2 Red, $1 44. Corn opened firm, but closed dull at 67c. for High Mixed, February; 68¼c. March; 69c.@70c. April; 71c. May; new do., 64¼c.; March, 68c.; Low Mixed new, 62¼c.; no grade new, 62½c. Oats steady at 47½c. for No. 1; 46c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs quiet at $5 20; Clover-seed sold at $5 25; Mammoth, $6 35@$6 40. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Flour dull and declined; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 75@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 58@$1 65; Amber, $1 75@$1 85; White, $1 80@$1 90. Rye steady; State, 96c. Corn dull; new Yellow, 78c.@82c.; new Mixed Western, 82c.@84c. Oats dull; White, 57c.@62c.; Mixed, 57c. Barley—Canada held at 85c.@90c. Petroleum in improved demand; Crude at 10c.@10¼c.; Refined, 13½c.@14c. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, $1 01.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60; 1 car Extra White Michigan at $1 90. Corn quiet at 80c. Oats in light demand; sales, 2,800 bushels State at 50c.@51c. on track. Barley quiet and firm. Corn-meal sold for $1 65 bolted; $1 60 unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; sales, Shorts at $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet at $1 65 for Amber, $1 60 for White. Corn quiet at 67c.@70. Oats quiet at 52c.@55c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats sold at 6¼c. for Shoulders, 7⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 7½c. for Shoulders, 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c. for Clear Sides. Lard sold at 9½c. for Tierce, 10¼c. for Keg, 9c. for Steam. Whisky sold at 94½c.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales Extra at $1 64; No. 1 White at $1 57@$1 57¼. Corn dull and lower; sales old at 64½c.; New at 58c.@61c. Oats in good demand at 48c.@47c. Hogs sold at $6 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—10,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet at 66c.@67c. for new; 70c.@71c. for old. Oats steady at 50c. for No. 1 State; 48c. for No. 2; 51c. for White. Petroleum heavy, weak, and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and lower at 72c.@73c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 58c.@59c. Lard in good demand at 9½c.@10½c. Bulk Meats in good demand.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Wheat dull. Rye sells slowly at 90c.@95c. for State, in store, and for car lots; Canada held at $1. Corn neglected. Barley steady. Malt taken freely at unchanged prices. Oats weak.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 45c. Resin firm at $2 25 for strained. Crude Turpentine—No sales but held higher. Tar steady at $2 35.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Cotton active; offerings moderate; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 6,359 bales; gross, 7,535 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,403 bales; to France, 5,890 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 11,000 bales; stock, 278,025 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 3,147 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,707 bales; to France, 490 bales; coastwise, 944 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 65,120 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 21.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,871 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,355 bales; coastwise, 1,213 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 65,050 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; demand fair; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 3,198 bales; exports coastwise, 997 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 109,734 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108¼; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 102⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 45@45¼. New-York Central, 95.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £95,000. Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 44⅜.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—2:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 58f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, 1-16 dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8⅛d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,900 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December at 8 1-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8 1-16d.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 0s. ₩ tun. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £32 ₩ ton.

A POLICY DEALER SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Michael Glover, a colored man, indicted for selling lottery policy tickets at No. 74 South Fifth avenue, pleaded guilty. Officer Seaman, of the Eighth Precinct, who was in civilian's dress, purchased a policy ticket from Glover for ten cents on the 11th of December, on which occasion a raid was made on the policy-dealers, and some 250 were arrested. Judge Sutherland said he was informed that all the policy-dealers arrested had, with the exception of Glover, who was too poor, procured bail and were now at liberty. Glover had been in confinement for some time, and had admitted his guilt, therefore the court was disposed to deal mercifully with him. The court, however, wished it to be distinctly understood that his action in Glover's case would not form a precedent to be quoted in the case of any of the other policy-dealers indicted who may be convicted, many of whom were men who had grown rich by their nefarious business. Under the circumstances the court would only sentence the prisoner to one month in the Penitentiary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA, (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. G. F. Hall.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT—Ned Buntline and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE FRENCH SPY—VARIETIES—Mlle. Zoe, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan, Snow Brothers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON AND PARIS—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. R. A. Proctor—"Birth and Growth of the Solar System."

ROBINSON HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—The Piccaninnies—Afternoon and evening.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM—(Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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Congress will be called on to decide before long whether it will appropriate money toward paying the expenses of the centennial celebration at Philadelphia. It seems to us that the portion of these expenses which the National Government can with propriety undertake to pay, cannot be very great. There may be a certain outlay necessary in connection with the participation of foreign powers, or of their subjects; but the notion that Congress should appropriate whatever may be required to fill the gap left by subscriptions from other sources is one not at all in harmony with the original purpose of the centennial, or with the character of our Government. Let the whole celebration be voluntary and popular, not official.

A striking instance of the disposition to crowd duties on the General Government, for which it certainly was never designed, is to be seen in the proposition to appoint a Federal commission to investigate the liquor traffic. This proposition is reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate—of all sources the most unlikely, we should have said. Probably no one will question the extreme desirability of having a thorough investigation of this subject, and of the various policies adopted by the several States concerning it. But it does not follow that the National Government can with propriety provide for the investigation. Its results could not guide legislation in Congress, for the powers of Congress do not embrace the subject-matter. Even the investigation itself, to be thorough, would require that the commission should send for persons and papers, and where is the warrant for this? Is it not time to reflect that Congress has *not* all powers which may not be prohibited to it?

HOFFMANN, of Fallersleben, the German Beranger and something more, is dead. He began to write before most of us were born, and he has made few, if any, contributions to the song literature of his country during the last twenty years. He was a popular poet in the best and highest sense of the word. His volumes of song, which appeared with great frequency between 1826 and 1851, were dedicated to peasants, workmen, soldiers, students, and children, and were well fitted to touch the heart and take hold on the memory of simple folk. No man of recent times has had a greater influence on the popular life of Germany than the poet of Fallersleben, and the fame of the greatest names of German literature and philosophy are not so securely founded in the memory of the people as that of the poet, composer, and philologer who has just died at the ripe age of seventy-five.

Mr. GOWEN, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, speaking by authority, apparently, for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, has written us a letter in reference to the connection of that corporation with the present troubles in the anthracite coal fields. He enters a general denial for the company, and among other things says it "did not make any order reducing the miners' wages." From this statement we judge that Mr. GOWEN has forgotten that he made a proposition to the working men and operators, which was published on the 9th inst., in these words:

"I would suggest the following as a fair method of adjusting wages for the year 1874: The basis to be exactly the same in all respects as that of 1873, with this exception—that when the price of coal at Port Carbon shall be less than $2 50 per ton, the rate of wages shall decline at the rate of one per cent. for every three cents decline in price below $2 50, until $2 25 is reached, which sum of $2 25 shall be the minimum for the year 1874. The monthly prices of Port Carbon to be ascertained in the same manner as they were in 1873."

It is true Mr. GOWEN thought it possible that the price of coal at Port Carbon would not go below $2 50, but the miners looked upon his proposition as involving a reduction of wages, and, declining to accept it, the strike occurred. What Mr. GOWEN intended should be the effect of his act, we do not, of course, know, but there can be no doubt as to what its effect actually was.

Now that it has been decided to remove the college regatta from Springfield to Saratoga, we hope all those interested in the affair will strive to keep it free from pool-selling and all other forms of public gambling. It was comparatively easy to do this at Springfield, but the case will be quite different at Saratoga, where the gamblers on horse-races have assembled for so many years that pool-selling has come to be tolerated by the local public opinion. If the regatta can be kept what it has been heretofore, and continue to be merely a trial of the skill, power, and endurance of rival collegians in a noble sport, the change to Saratoga will be gratifying. The lake is one of the finest sheets of water in the country for the purpose, while the shelving shores afford ample space for a vast number of spectators, every one of whom can view the entire contest from the start to the finish, which was not the case on the Connecticut River course. If the danger we have mentioned is properly guarded against, the change to Saratoga will give a new impetus to a pastime in which our collegians have gained great proficiency, and in which they should soon excel.

ANOTHER QUICK-TRANSIT SCHEME.

It is about three years ago since the great Viaduct Railroad scheme was introduced, with a great flourish of trumpets, into the Legislature, and in due course passed into law. THE TIMES was roundly abused for presuming to doubt that this ambitious project would end forever the grievances of the patient New-Yorker in the matter of quick transit, and our strictures on the odd mixture of millionaires, respectabilities, adventurers, and worse, that constituted "the body corporate and politic by the name of the New-York Railway Company," were deemed little short of blasphemous. It would hardly gratify the majority of the incorporators to have that list republished. Circumstances over which they had no control made it very inconvenient for those who headed the list to go on with the scheme, and the respectable people who were induced to lend their names to float the project have since then shown a natural desire to avoid all reference to it. One of the incorporators, however, seems to have retained that celebrated charter in "the mind's eye," and to have quietly waited his time to revive it. In a bill introduced yesterday into the Legislature by Mr. SPENCER, we find our old friend, "HANK" SMITH, ex-savings bank Director and President, Ex-Viaduct Railroad promoter, and still Police Commissioner, applying, along with his fellow-directors of the Third Avenue Street Railroad Company, for power to solve the quick-transit problem precisely after the manner contemplated by SWEENY, TWEED, ASTOR, BELMONT & Co. in 1871.

It was tolerably well understood that had not TWEED "owned" the Legislature of 1871, the Viaduct bill would have had a very slender chance of passing. Are we to infer that Police Commissioner SMITH has the Legislature of 1874 in his pocket, since he appears in the company of a "political veteran" and half a dozen of street railroad Directors, with a demand to be authorized not only to build an elevated double-track railroad at the City's expense, but to be allowed to prevent any other corporation doing it at their own? Of the old and new schemes, "HANK" SMITH'S is certainly the more impudent. The Viaduct people contented themselves with "authorizing and directing" the City to subscribe for five millions of the stock; the Third Avenue Ring want $6,000,000. Even TWEED had the decency to get a supplementary bill passed providing that the incorporators of his company should put up a million of dollars before asking the City to subscribe anything. "HANK" SMITH has not imitated that part of the example of his late associate, but boldly sets down the capital of his company at $6,000,000, and coolly "authorizes and directs" the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to subscribe for the whole amount, and pay the annual interest of seven per cent. into the bargain.

It need hardly be remarked that if the City is ever compelled to go into the business of constructing and running a local railroad, "HANK" SMITH and his associates are among the very last men who would be selected to carry out the project. The Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad have certainly not shown that marvelous degree of success in meeting public wants that would entitle them to have a great thoroughfare practically delivered up to them. Police Commissioner and savings bank President SMITH has certainly not shown that degree of unsullied probity in dealing with other people's money which would entitle him to have a share in handling from $6,000,000 to say $30,000,000 of public funds. The scheme is simply monstrous, from whatever point of view it is regarded. The impossibility of building local railroads by private capital has not yet been demonstrated; if it were, the City is not in a position to set about the business on its own account; and when neither of these objections can be pleaded, the people who have to pay for the road will insist on having a very decided voice in the selection of the men who are to superintend its construction and management. On all accounts, therefore, the less we hear about "HANK" SMITH'S bill the better for the character of the Legislature.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Our advices from New-Hampshire indicate that already much earnest work is being done by both political parties in the struggle for supremacy, to be decided by the election for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, and State Legislature on the second Tuesday of March next. The total vote of the State is almost always large in comparison with its population, the proportions last March having been about one in four and six-tenths. At the same time, the aggregate of the two chief contesting parties have been very nearly equal. Last year, for example, Gov. STRAW received 34,023 votes, while Gov. WESTON, the Democratic candidate, had 39,018 votes, there being 1,779 votes besides, divided among the prohibition, labor reform, and other candidates, whose chief usefulness seems to lie in endangering a choice by the people, a majority of all the votes cast being necessary for an election in that State. In fact, such a result was obtained in 1871, when Gov. WESTON, who had a plurality of 807 votes over Gov. STRAW, was, nevertheless, in a minority of 331 on the total vote, and therefore failed of an election by the people. He was afterward elected by the Legislature, and the following year was defeated in the popular vote by his old antagonist, WESTON receiving 36,584 votes, and Gov. STRAW having 38,752. At the same time, the labor reformers threw 541 votes, and the prohibitionists 478, reducing Gov. STRAW'S majority to 1,149, which is close enough in a total of 76,355.

These figures show the critical condition in which each of the two leading parties finds itself in this campaign. At present the Republicans seem to enjoy the more favorable position. They have in Gen. LUTHER MCCUTCHINS, their candidate for Governor, whatever advantage there may be in the grange movement in that State, Gen. MCCUTCHINS being a practical farmer, of excellent character and much popularity. He has been a useful member of the State Legislature, and although his nomination was a surprise to many of the party, it seems to be cordially acquiesced in by the friends of those who were his opponents for the candidacy in the State Convention. Hon. CHARLES H. BELL, of Exeter, who received the next highest vote, has expressed himself heartily in his support, and the same disposition is manifested, we think, by the other contestants.

The Democrats, on the other hand, seem to labor under many disadvantages. Gov. WESTON, although personally popular, has been once defeated, and therefore lacks prestige. He is also regarded in many quarters, whether justly or not, as the "railroad ring" candidate; and the "farmer" friends of Judge ROBERTS, who wished to have that gentleman for their leader, find it very hard to support him under such circumstances. One of the party papers in Strafford County, in fact, utterly refuses to support the nomination. Its declaration reads somewhat strangely in a Democratic journal: "We are opposed to consolidated monopolies, and we are opposed to rum. We are also opposed to all candidates who do not stand inflexibly opposed to both. There are thousands of good and true Democrats who think with us and will act accordingly."

It has not, however, always been safe heretofore for the Republicans of New-Hampshire to count much upon disaffections supposed to exist among their opponents. The old-line Granite State Democrat has sometimes, it may be, a petulant way before the election of talking about his dissatisfaction at the wire-pulling of the scheming leaders of his party; but usually, on election day, he has been found obstinately voting the regular ticket, in the old way. It is yet seven weeks to the election, and the time will not be wasted if extra efforts are made by the Republicans to place the issues involved plainly before the people. Much also depends upon the future action of Congress; and, unless we are misinformed, there are certain Executive appointments in the State to be made which are at present exciting much interest in that large portion of the Republican Party which desires that efficiency, honesty, and capability shall be regarded as more deserving of recognition than personal services in drumming up voters for those who have recently successfully aspired to fill some of the elective offices.

STREET CLEANING.

If our tax-payers take a proper interest in their own affairs, they have not failed to give close attention to the pay-roll of the Street-cleaning Bureau of the Police Department, which we published yesterday. This suggestive document, however, needs but little scrutiny, for upon the most superficial examination it proves that the Police Commissioners have attained extraordinary proficiency in the art of squandering the public money. But in order that no wrong may be done by first impressions, which are sometimes apt to do injustice, we propose to examine this pay-roll somewhat in detail. After this task has been accomplished, we think there will be even more cause than heretofore to wonder that $1,000,000 per annum has proved inadequate to keeping our streets in decent order.

At the head of this roll we find four District Inspectors at an annual expense of $8,000, and, there being no need of such officials, this amount is thrown away. But we have Superintendents of Boats, costing $3,200; Superintendents of Stables, costing $2,200, the former supervising the operations of eleven scow men, and the latter overlooking five stable men, in which arduous duty they are assisted by a "foreman of stable" at an expense of $2 50 per day. The topographical labors of the bureau must be vast and varied, for we find it is provided with three "map clerks," at an expense of $4,800 per year, and in addition there is a Chief Clerk and a Pay-roll Clerk, costing together $5,000, making the total cost of clerks alone $9,800. But the ingenuity of the Commissioners in providing places for the friends of politicians at comfortable salaries, was by no means exhausted by the efforts which have been cited. Examining the roll further, we find it encumbered with twenty-three "foremen," at a salary of $1,200 per annum each, costing in the aggregate $27,600. After them we get fourteen Dumping Inspectors at $1,000 each, and costing altogether $14,000. This last item is altogether strange and past finding out. There is much curiosity to obtain information as to the duties of these Dumping Inspectors. It is presumed they are supposed to stand about and look on, while the contents of the refuse carts are dumped into the scows; but it is impossible to conjecture what possible benefit the public can derive from the performance.

Having provided themselves with this immense retinue of inspectors, superintendents, clerks, foremen, and dumping inspectors, at a total cost to the tax-payers of $66,300, the Commissioners provided snug places on board two tugs for ten additional men, at an expense of $7,080 more, and then set about finding somebody to clean the streets. As a preliminary, there was no difficulty in getting a goodly array of carts, for it is well known many of the small ward politicians own such vehicles, and insist upon having them engaged in the public service. Therefore, we find 341 hired carts on the pay-roll, at an expense of $3 50 per diem each, making a total of about $373,000 per annum. But when we come to look for the laborers, the men who actually clean the streets, who scrape together the refuse for these 341 carts to carry away, and who are under the direction of the army of officials which has been analyzed, we find but 89 of them, at a cost of $1 50 per diem each, or a little less than $42,000 per annum. Taking the operations of last month, then, as a guide for the year, we discover it requires $66,300 worth of "bossing" and $373,000 worth of cartage to accomplish $42,000 worth of street scraping. All the records of official incapacity and extravagance may be searched in vain to find the equal of this reckless, if not criminal, improvidence.

After digesting the pay-rolls of the bureau there is still cause to wonder that our streets are not cleaned. After all their extravagance in providing for officials and carts, the Commissioners have over $500,000 of their allotted amount left in their hands, and there is some anxiety to know what becomes of this sum. They will say, we presume, that it is expended in paying a larger force of laborers during the months when street cleaning is possible. Let us see about it. If 89 laborers were thought sufficient for the month of December, it will not be denied that 500 will be considered ample for the service, taking the whole year together. Assuming that this number is employed every day in the year, not even excepting Sundays, and the total expense would be only $273,750, at the rate paid last month. Nobody believes that any such number is constantly employed, and therefore the expense is much less. But take the sum named, and add to it the items for carts and supervision, and we have only a little over $600,000. Will the Commissioners pretend that the balance of the $1,000,000, or nearly $400,000 per annum, is required for the keep of horses, repairs, and other incidentals? If they do, are they foolish enough to suppose that anybody will believe them?

It is evident on the showing which the Commissioners themselves have made that there is something radically wrong in this street-cleaning business. The matter has already been referred to the Assembly Committee on Cities, and should be thoroughly investigated. If the streets were kept clean in ordinary weather, there would be no complaint made about the cost of maintaining them in that condition. But the people do not intend to keep on paying this vast amount of money, and still have our thoroughfares, including Broadway, a disgrace to any civilized community. All other means of redress having failed, the Legislature must come to our relief.

SOCIALISTIC UTOPIAS.

The working men have evinced a great deal of good sense in disclaiming all connection with those individuals who put themselves forward as their representatives. They do not, in fact, represent working men, any more than the inmates of a lunatic asylum represent the sound portion of the community. They are but a tribe of brawlers, who entertain extraordinary notions about their own rights, and the duties of other people toward them. Their mode of presenting their claims to public sympathy is very much like that of Gil Blas' beggar, who sat by the road-side, with a hat before him, to receive charities, and a blunderbuss in his hands to remove any ungenerous hesitation in the giver. Violent speeches, challenges to the established authorities, attempts at disorderly meetings, have until now composed the programme of the so-called Committee of Public Safety. But an intelligible proposition or a sound argument from them we have not heard.

But there is no necessity for alarm. The great body of American workmen is intelligent and judicious. The few hot-brained demagogues who exist about us are fit subjects for the authorities to watch, but they are not an immediate social danger. Still, evil breeds evil, and the talk of pot-house economists, like the Banks, the Burkes, and others, may perhaps delude a very few simple-minded men, even though it requires but an ordinary intelligence to detect the fallacy, wickedness, and impracticability of their doctrines.

The Communistic allies of these men in Europe have set their hearts on two schemes—the limitation of capital, and the equal distribution of wealth. One of these has, too, been advocated here in the supreme council of Socialism, but both are equally absurd. No American working man would tolerate any interference with his right to work, and it is plain that any restriction on his power to make money would be equivalent to a partial denial of that right. This would not only be an infringement on personal freedom but a drawback to his social usefulness, and society can as well afford to lose the usefulness of the millionaire as of that of the farmer and the mechanic. All are alike expected to contribute their share to the general fund—one in money, the others in skill and manual labor, which are convertible into money.

An equal distribution of wealth, an abolition of the inequalities which exist between man and man, is something not less Utopian. Suppose, for a moment, such a division to be possible. It would have to be made at certain fixed and periodical times—every fifty years, for example, as was the custom among the Jews at the jubilee, in regard to landed property, or it would have to be made constantly and regularly, so that no inequalities of fortunes could exist for long at any time. In the first case, it would not take long to turn the social scale, however evenly poised. In less than a year many inequalities would reappear, one man being industrious, another lazy; one sober, another intemperate; one healthy, another sick; one intelligent, another stupid. There would be poor men and rich men during the maximum duration of the existence of every adult; that is to say, for forty-nine years.

If, instead of dividing the common stock periodically, things were so arranged that each could keep only so much as is necessary to supply his daily wants, the rest to go to the common fund, what would become of the incentive to labor, which alone is the source of wealth? The drone, sure to get his share of the surplus, would become lazier; the worker, rather than feed the drones, would himself become lazy. And let it not be said that every one would be obliged to work. You would need more constables to enforce such a law than the State could afford to muster from the ranks of its citizens.

Neither of these methods being practicable, no alternative is left but to keep and improve upon the existing system, which secures, without limitation, to every working man the fruit of his own labor, and imposes the moral obligation on the rich of making society a sharer in the benefit of his surplus. There is for him not only a moral obligation to do this, but the impulse of interest. The rich man knows that in putting his capital at the service of labor, he secures a profit to himself. He, therefore, makes investments in agriculture, trade, and commerce, and, as his interest is to lend only to the most honest and most industrious, he thus furthers, under a natural and wise economical system, the development of public wealth, honesty, and labor.

GAS.

Although householders may have long since despaired of seeing the gas question fairly met and satisfactorily disposed of by the Legislature, it by no means follows that they have lost interest in it, or that they are not now as eager to have it considered as they were ten years ago. The people of New-York and Brooklyn have written thousands of letters to newspapers complaining of exorbitant bills, the inferior quality of the gas supplied to them, and the incivility of the employes of the several companies. The man who went out of town for a month, with his family and servants, and left his house unoccupied, and who returned to find his gas bill greater than that of the previous month, has been so frequently heard from that his experience no longer elicits surprise. The managers of gas companies, too, have explained and re-explained the peculiarity of meters in this regard, until it is now about as comprehensible to the mind of the average consumer as was TWEED'S famous response to pressing inquirers: "You know how it is yourself." Badly as the New-York consumers have been treated through the desire for large dividends, which is the distinguishing characteristic of the owners of gas stock, the Brooklyn consumers have, if possible, been greater sufferers. In New-York there has, of late years, at least, been something like competition. In Brooklyn, notwithstanding legislative measures, the companies understand each other so well that they have worked together in the most harmonious manner, very much to the disgust of their victims. It has never occurred that all the companies at the same time complied with the terms of their charters as to the illuminating power. Indeed, the impression is pretty general that not one of them has ever continued to do the honest thing for an entire month in each year.

The Metropolitan Gas Company of Brooklyn has lately been putting the screw on until it has driven its consumers into rebellion. The bills for the month of December showed an average increase of fifty per cent. over the previous month. A committee of the consumers waited on the managers to receive an explanation of the matter. Here is how they accounted for it: "First—We do not admit that there has been a general average increase of fifty per cent. Second—If there has been an increase, it has been due to the negligence of the consumers in not having properly attended to their burners and meters. Third—If there has been an increase, it has been due to the prevalence of fogs and dark mornings and evenings. Fourth—If there has been an increase, it has been due to the fact that the gas we now supply is of a superior quality, and being softer and more brilliant, passes imperceptibly through the pipes, and burns more rapidly. Fifth—It is conceded by European chemists that gas is now superior to any and all other illuminators." There was a disposition at first to attribute the increase solely to negligence, but this ground was abandoned for the reason that it might be difficult for them to prove that the atmospheric influences in December had the effect of making the residents of South Brooklyn more careless and wasteful than they had been in November. To cut it short, the consumers were not satisfied with the reasons of the managers, and to show their dissatisfaction in a practical manner, they have organized an association, the members of which pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to take gas at two dollars per thousand feet, (the Metropolitan price is three dollars,) and help to a fair success a new opposition company about to be established.

Movements like that in South Brooklyn are, of course, all very well in their way; but they cannot be entirely successful without the help of the Legislature. Mr. DONOHUE, an Assemblyman from Kings County, has just introduced a bill, the chief points of which are that the companies of New-York and Brooklyn shall not have the right to charge more than two dollars per thousand feet for gas; that the illuminating power shall be equal to sixteen candles; that the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn shall appoint inspectors and deputy inspectors, whose duty it shall be to make tests at the pipes in the different districts, without the knowledge of the companies, and report the results from time to time; that the expense of maintaining the inspectors shall be equally borne by the companies, and that the penalty for violating the law shall not be less than $250, nor greater than $500, for each offense. Now, the fact that a bill similar in purpose was proposed by Mr. DONOHUE last year, and was killed in the Senate, should not make gas-consumers suppose that the revival of the effort on the part of Mr. DONOHUE is not meant to be in good faith. The necessity for some such measure as he proposes is unanimously conceded, and if it is not passed during the present session, it may be difficult for members to convince the gas-consumers that the influence of the "Third House" has not been the means of preventing it.

QUINN'S CASE.

Mayor HAVEMEYER'S latest appointee is in such urgent need of whitewashing that the Mayor's Commissioners of Charities and Correction have set about the task with extraordinary zeal. In order to give an appearance of genuineness to the so-called investigation which has been ordered, Warden QUINN is made to write a letter demanding it, and is then suspended from duty to await the result.

This investigation is, of course, to be conducted by the Commissioners, and the natural inquiry is in what way. It is to relate to the past career of the new appointee, and in no wise concerns his official acts, for, fortunately for the City, he has not yet had the opportunity to perform any. The Commissioners must, in this case, summon witnesses over whom they have no control, and cannot compel to appear. In any event, their proceedings would be extra judicial, and they are sure to be farcical. Whatever may be the facts in QUINN'S career, he is pretty certain to come out of this affair with even a better certificate of character than he obtained by a sharp trick from some of the members of the Council of Political Reform. Commissioners who have no judicial powers will name a day when they will hear testimony against their Warden, and, of course, nobody will appear, for people in a matter of this kind, never appear voluntarily. Thereupon the charges will be declared disproved, and the Warden will be assigned to duty. That this will be the conclusion of the affair, there can be no reasonable doubt, and that the Commissioners entered upon it expecting, if not intending, such a result, appears equally certain.

If the Commissioners really intended to get at the facts, they would not have attempted to reach them through a formal investigation. Mr. LAIMBEER, who seems to take the deepest interest in this matter, especially, ought to know that he is not going about it in the right way to get at the truth. The plan prescribed by the Metropolitan Police regulations for the investigation of the antecedents of applicants for appointment, which is yet in use, would serve the purpose Mr. LAIMBEER professes to have in view much better. In this case, the former associates of the applicant are sought, and private inquiries made as to his habits and career. Quite frequently, the character of his associates is in itself enough to decide the case of the applicant against him. If he is discovered to have been the companion of thieves, gamblers, or other disreputable persons, a strict enforcement of the rules will not permit of his appointment. Suppose Mr. LAIMBEER tries this method, in addition to his formal investigation, merely for his own personal gratification? His Warden has been about this City for a good many years, and his old associates are not hard to find.

But any investigation of the past history of this man appears to us superfluous, since he has taken care to furnish proof in connection with his appointment that anything which can be said about him is quite credible. Mr. LAIMBEER has presented to the public the "indorsements" of his Warden, and we have explained how he got them. Employed as a janitor, he wrote a certificate for himself, in which he was guilty of the deceit of calling himself "assistant secretary," and so cunningly worded it that it did not appear to be a recommendation for office. Having got several members of the Council of Political Reform to sign this document, he kept it by him for eighteen months, and then, with the aid of HAVEMEYER, used it to help him in getting the place of Warden of the Tombs. He thus succeeded in making it appear that several very worthy citizens had recommended him for that place, when they had no intention of doing anything of the kind. The trick was a most scurvy one, and has been properly resented by some of the gentlemen who were its victims.

We do not suppose that any amount of public indignation can keep this man out of the place for which he has been named. His appointment is one of those things concerning which the Mayor "has got his Dutch up," and of course it will not be revoked. It is well known Mr. HAVEMEYER has been demanding this appointment for several months, and the long delay in making it appears singular, to say the least, if QUINN was known to be a proper man. There is reason to suspect that the Commissioners hesitated to make the appointment because they had some cause to believe that the nominee was an improper person, and that they were at last driven into it by the Mayor.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Morrison R. Waite was born at Lyme, Conn., November, 1816. He was graduated at Yale College, in the Class of 1837, which was quite the largest class there graduated up to that time. In scholarship he took the same precise rank with William M. Evarts and Edwards Pierrepont, his classmates, and with them received the high honor of "an oration" of equal grade. In 1839 he commenced the practice of the law in Maumee City, remaining there eleven years until 1850, when he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he now resides. His appointment to Geneva was made at the suggestion of Secretary Delano, of Ohio. Soon after Mr. Delano had presented the name of Mr. Waite, the President came to New-York, and on Sunday morning saw Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Evarts, both of whom spoke in very high commendation of their classmate; and in the evening of that day the President told Judge Pierrepont that he thought he should appoint Mr. Waite. To Mr. Delano is due the honor of having first brought the name of Mr. Waite before the President.

That Mr. Waite rendered eminent services to our Government at Geneva, there can be no doubt, but the statements in the *Evening Post* that

> "His assertion on any question of law was, we are told by one who has often met him as opposing counsel, always accepted as indisputable.
>
> The impression, moreover, that he made upon his English audience in Geneva, where he had an opportunity of showing what is in him, was greater than that made by any other American—"

And the statements in the Norwich *Bulletin* that

> "Appointed by the President to assist Gen. Cushing and William M. Evarts as counsel for our Government before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, his name was shadowed by the then greater fame of his two associates. Not so when he finished his labors there, for by an argument of almost unequaled power, force, and clearness, he attracted the general attention of the country, and was speedily thereafter acknowledged as one of the leading legal lights of the land—"

seem a little extravagant.

From information the most reliable, I believe that Mr. Waite will make an upright, safe and excellent Chief Justice, and that he was selected by the President in the interest of the public, and upon his own unassisted good judgment.

T.

THE STATE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Canal Board today adopted the toll sheet of 1873. It was resolved to make a reduction of nine Superintendents and their clerks in the canal force, and abolish the Collector's office at Lyon's Falls.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 21.—At an early hour this morning Adam Grove, an engineer, was instantly killed at Bridgeport, opposite here. The deceased was under the engine doing some work while the cars were being shifted, and the engine struck him, knocked him down, and ran over him.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to the editorial article entitled "The Miners' Strike" in your issue of to-day, in which the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is charged with having designedly precipitated a strike, by making an order taking twenty-five cents per ton from the minimum pay of the miners, in order to stop production, enhance the price of coal, and get rid of the accumulation pressing upon an overstocked market, I desire to say that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company did nothing whatever intended to provoke a strike; did not desire a strike to take place; had no knowledge or intimation that any strike was to take place until after the men had quit work; did not make any order reducing miners' wages; does not desire to stop production; has no design to enhance the price of coal, and has no surplus stock of coal on hand greater than would be furnished by three days' tonnage of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. May I not hope that when informed that your premises are wrong you will reach a conclusion different from that adopted in the article referred to?

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me, through you, to say a few words in reply to Mr. C. P.'s article styled "Fashionable Christianity," in your TIMES of Thursday, Jan. 15.

I would ask, were it right or just, either to a Pastor or his congregation, to expose them, as a body, to scandal or remark on account of the rudeness on the part of a few who may be among their number. The three young ladies who so shamefully repelled the wife and friend of Mr. C. P. from their pew in St. Bartholomew's Church, were nothing more than three unladylike, ill-bred school-girls, who, in the absence of their teacher, committed the very gross insult. I am and have been for many years a member of St. Bartholomew's Church, and can testify as to the great kindness and cordiality with which strangers are ever welcomed.

J. H.

THE STAGE DRIVERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the interest of myself and other residents of the stage route along Twenty-third street, between Broadway and Ninth avenue, I sincerely hope that your notice of to-day will not be the only one of the shameful and reckless driving of the servants of the Twenty-third Street Stage Company. Hundreds can testify to the frequency with which these stage drivers retard the progress of the horse cars, by driving slowly in front of it; then, when they get a passenger, of stopping suddenly, endangering the poor car-horse unless turned quickly at right angles. Their competition is not one of speed, but of passengers, the company having reduced their fare to five cents for this purpose. Recently a woman and a child, stepping from a car at the Sixth avenue, narrowly escaped being crushed by one of these stages being driven rapidly by between the car and the sidewalk. As we look to our paper to make our complaints known, permit me to add my grain of influence to solicit your further notice of this matter.

SHIRLEY H. FRANCE, Booth's Theatre.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1874.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your editorial in to-day's issue headed "A New Social Diversion," in which you quote from a recent letter of Mr. F. J. Furnivale to the London *Daily News*, in which he suggests "the reading of the plays of Shakespeare in chronological order" as a social diversion; allow me to say that Mr. Furnivale's idea is not new, on this side; for more than a year a few families here have met on Monday evenings of each week for almost the identical purpose suggested by Mr. Furnivale, and so enjoyable did these meetings become that on the 23d of last April (Shakespeare's birthday) a society was incorporated under the name of "The Shakespeare Society of the City of New-York." The second section of its article of incorporation, which I quote, will give the present and ultimate objects of the society. "The particular business and objects of said society are the promotion of the study of the works of Shakespeare and of contemporary authors, and of books illustrative of Shakespeare and the literature of his time; the collection of a Shakespeare library, and the cultivation generally of a literary taste among members."

It was intended to have given a course of Shakespearean lectures and readings this Winter, but the "panicky" times prevented.

T. R.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874.

A LIBRARY FOR SING SING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the month of February last you kindly published an appeal to the public for reading matter for the use of the convicts in the State Prison. As the result of that appeal we have received donations from many friends in various parts of this State, consisting of 600 volumes of bound books, 2,675 magazines, 3,350 religious and other valuable papers, all of which have been fully appreciated by our family. Hundreds of the prisoners have expressed hearty thanks to the donors, and, on behalf of our entire number of convicts, I desire to thank every friendly hand who has so kindly remembered us. If only in imagination we can exchange places with the prisoner for a single night, shut in the narrow cell, without light or anything to take our attention except to pore over our misspent time and wasted opportunities, crimes committed, think of aged parents who are bowing with grief for the son that is worse than dead, or perchance of the heart-broken wife and starving children left to battle with the cold charities of the world, then we can have some idea of the value of a lighted cell and a good book or paper from which to learn better thoughts and encouragement to better deeds. In the few lines sent you at that time I told you how large our family was and the great lack of reading matter. I also told you how some of the prisoners managed to make lamps of bits of tin, old bottles, bits of earthenware, that they pressed the grease from their meat for oil, and used bits of rag for wick. Poor as this contrivance was, the reply to questions frequently asked was, it is better than no light. Now, however, this is all changed. We have procured a lamp for every cell, and every prisoner may enjoy his book or magazine till 9 o'clock—that is, if his conduct is good. If he is careless with his lamp or needlessly soils his cell, he is deprived of his lamp for a few evenings, which is sufficient punishment to cause him to mend his ways. We have procured a few implements for binding books. The prisoners bind all of the magazines and keep in repair the books. The papers are given out, and when read by one prisoner he carefully rolls it up and puts it through the grates of his cell door, and it is made the duty of the watchman, when passing, to hand the paper through some other door for the use of another prisoner. In this way the papers are read over and over till they are completely worn out. The books are stamped and given out by the Chaplain on regular days, and the prisoners are held accountable for their safety.

Passing over the corridors in the evening nearly every prisoner will be found reading, and those who could not read when they came here are earnestly studying or learning to form letters with pen or pencil. Before we had the lamps and books and papers, the prisoners were noisy and mischievous, and continually forming plans for wrongdoing; now all seem to crave the quiet hours to read and study. We make no pretensions to be a virtuous family; if that was so we should not be here, but we do believe that good reading will not hurt us, and some of us may be made better. Our family now consists of 1,269 males and 120 females; during the past year we sent 200 males to Auburn, 85 to Clinton. Auburn Prison is now full, and Clinton had 30 more than cells last months. We received 75 here, and discharged 23. We have only 1,166 available cells, therefore must put two men in a little room 3 feet 2 inches by 7 feet long, and 6 feet and 3 inches high, and it is difficult to tell the result if the numbers continue to increase so rapidly, with no way to dispose of them. We therefore earnestly appeal to a generous public for reading matter. Let us teach them useful knowledge. I have been told by several gentlemen that they could each spare one hundred volumes from their overstocked libraries, if they could only find the time to select and pack them for shipment. Doubtless there are thousands of good books that will never again be used by the owner, which would be of immense value to us if we could have them. There are more than thirteen hundred human hearts here who will breathe out a hearty "God bless you!" to every one who will send a book.

I will, on behalf of these prisoners, humbly implore other papers to notice our wants, believing that the kindly disposed will respond, and that they will attach some value to the thanks of a large number of convicts.

G. B. HUBBELL,
Agent and Warden.

Sing Sing, Monday, Jan. 12, 1874.

ANTI-FASHION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE VINELAND CONVENTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VINELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874.

Last evening there was an extra session, which was given up to general conversation, oratorical efforts being generally frowned down. To recapitulate all that was said would be impossible and perfectly useless. But it was plain that the election of Mrs. Duffy to the position of Chairwoman was meant by the ladies of Vineland as a protest to the world against the claims of the women in pants to be accepted as representing the thoughts of the city upon the point. Mrs. Duffy is a successful fruit-grower, and has raised a family of six children, without much assistance from her husband, who seems to be rather a failure as a bread winner. As the main idea of Mr. Landis, when he started Vineland was to give to women an opportunity of maintaining themselves by the cultivation of fruit, Mrs. Duffy is only one of many. But she has been not only successful as a grape-grower, but also as a writer, and is therefore greatly looked up to by the ladies who have settled in Vineland to work. The eccentric females who have thrust themselves into notoriety in this convention do not and never have been representative women in Vineland, but they desire to be so considered by the world in general, especially by those who are ardently interested in the development of the fair sex. After the talk was over, I had some conversation with Mrs. Duffy, and found her a very sensible woman, with no idea of overturning things in general, but firmly persuaded that corsets and long skirts were killing women. I took the liberty of pointing out that dress was only a secondary consideration, that the great trouble with American women resulted from a diet which was not in conformity with the climate. America has a semi-tropical Summer, and a semi-Arctic Winter. Now, Americans get their ideas of diet from the European countries who have peopled America. They try in turns English food, French food, German food, Italian food, and find all in turn unsuitable to the climate. The time will come when the climate will be scientifically studied, and habits of diet will be adopted in accordance with its necessities. Mrs. Duffy rather coincided, and seemed to think that the fair sex were corporeally degenerating in this country, and that their woes did, as I had hinted, come from this cause, and that dress was but an aggravation of the evil. She insisted upon the point that sex in dress was an important consideration, and it is due to the ladies of Vineland to say that the eccentrics (five in number) were the only ones who opposed this view.

This morning the ladies were requested to meet at 9 o'clock at Plum Street Hall for a secret session, from which men were to be strictly excluded. This lasted until 10:30, and then the convention reassembled. What the subject of the secret deliberation was I have not the least idea, and as the true ladies of the convention held it secretly from motives of delicacy, I of course made no inquiries about what was evidently no business of mine. When the men were admitted, and the regular business was started, the Chairwoman, Mrs. Duffy, announced that letters would be read from Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Parker Pilsbury, of Boston. The epitome of Mr. Garrison's letter was, that at the present time women had no rights which men were bound to respect, and that this was a shame. Mr. Pilsbury said ditto, in other words, with the addition of complimentary allusions to Mr. William Lloyd Garrison. This ended the readings, and the Chairwoman, after announcing that Mrs. Dr. Lucas would deliver a lecture upon physiology and dress—their relations, took a back seat, by which the audience were enabled to have a good, square look at the ladies on the platform. The number of these had increased to nine, and among them were some very attractive women, and one beautiful young girl. It was noticeable that the prettier the fair one, the longer the tunic, and this young beauty especially had a garment that descended far below the knees, and gave only a glimpse of her cloth pantaloons. Moreover, her tunic was modeled upon the lines of the usual feminine robe, and she was gaily decorated with long blue ribbons. It was quite a pretty costume, with something of a Japanese character, and probably was as good a specimen of the short dress as could be imagined. But in all honesty it must be owned that it was not as graceful or as inexpensive as the ordinary attire of the sex. Mrs. Tillotson, who wore yesterday the crimson velvet, was to-day modestly clothed in black garments of the same cut. She had, moreover, discarded her horrible head-dress and her blonde wig, and wore her own silvery white hair, looking for all the world like an old English lady whose skirts had been removed by envious branches while riding after hounds. There were other ladies in the costume, some in gray, some in brown, but the most peculiar dress was worn by Mrs. Dr. Lucas, who had on a tunic of olive green cloth with Knickerbockers and gaiters of the same color and substance. The latter descended only to the tops of her bootees, and were singularly ungraceful. The tunic was gathered round the waist, and spanned by a black rubber band with a small gilt clasp. When she faced her audience she produced a formidable roll of manuscript, and proceeded to speak on the subject without any phrases of introduction. Her pronunciation, owing to the loss of her front teeth, was wobbling and indistinct, so that much of her discourse was lost. What I heard was a series of truisms against corsets and dragging skirts, with much electrical science interwoven. Lyon Playfair said that so little was known of electricity that not enough particular facts had been observed to construct one general law. It is, therefore, one of those sciences which afford scope for the wildest speculation, and therefore much beloved to those individuals of both sexes who desire the reputation of science on the smallest possible basis. When she finished she was greatly applauded by Mrs. Shepard, though none of the audience responded. It now wanted five minutes to noon, the time of adjournment, and the Chairwoman demanded a five-minutes' speech from some one.

Mrs. Butler came forward in compliance. She wanted to know what was going to be the end of all the talking. Was any woman going to take off one inch of her dress—

Mrs. Duffy—I have taken off two inches of mine. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Butler—I am very glad to hear of it. But after all, what is going to be the result? Is it going to end as it began—in talk and testimony? Now what I propose is to start an association here in Vineland of, say twenty-five women, who will agree to shorten their skirts and to give up stays. Yes, and to give up furbelows and flounces—

A Voice—Why, Mrs. Butler, you have on an overskirt. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Butler—Well, so I have; but let me explain. It was not out of vanity, dear knows, for I was bred a Quaker. But, you see, my skirt got soiled, and as I found I had pieces enough in the house I just made an overskirt. It was for saving, not for fashion's sake. [Great laughter.]

This closed Mrs. Butler's remarks, and the audience was then adjourned—the ladies to hold another secret session from 1 o'clock until 2 P. M. When the convention was called to order by Mrs. Duffy there was a perceptible falling off in the attendance, more particularly of young ladies. A recitation by Mrs. Bristol, descriptive of her anguish during the days that she wore the Bloomer costume, was the first thing in order. The poetry was decidedly argumentative, and the lady's statement that it had crushed opposition was received by the audience with general smiles. It had the merit of being extremely brief, and was recited with much animation. Afterward all the ladies who wore a reform dress were invited upon the platform, so that everybody might see and criticize the various styles. The bashful young beauty who had attracted so much notice in the morning had disappeared, and there were no new appearances of reformers, for nobody responded. There were calls for ladies with trails to come and exhibit themselves in contrast to the reformed costume. But nobody responded to that appeal. Indeed, considering the state of the weather, and the mudded condition of the avenues of Vineland, it would have been extremely courageous to have worn one. Pending the arrival of some prominent Bloomers, Mr. Butler was requested to make a speech to fill up the time. His opinions were sensible, but by no means original, and seemed, indeed, to have been the result of reading rather than experience or thought. While he was speaking the pretty Bloomer and some companions in misery arrived, and took her place upon the platform. Mrs. Tillotson was the first who stepped forward, and by her side was the charming blonde. Only the former showed about twenty inches of pantaloons, and the latter about four. Behind the front row of pantaloons were two jolly-looking young ladies who wore short dresses of the usual style, only, however, reaching to the ankle. Their names were Miss Carter and Miss Hopkins, who, as the Chairwoman stated, had never worn corsets in their lives. They were from Vineland, and, indeed, were worthy representatives of the place. The Chairwoman then read the following resolution:

We, the undersigned, agree to wear our dresses four inches from the ground, provided twenty-five or more ladies can be found who will co-operate with us in the reform.

Mrs. E. B. DUFFY.
ELLEN DICKINSON.
A. N. M. BARTLETT.
A. M. NUTE.
RITA WESSELLS.

Then the Chairwoman suggested that ladies should go round getting signatures to the resolution, and Mrs. Butler, whose idea it was, rose up to make some additional suggestions, which were received with applause. Mrs. Tillotson thought four inches from the belt would be preferable, and everybody went into fits of laughter. At this juncture a lady clad in the usual style came forward, and showed her old black silk dress which she bought nine years ago, hinting pretty forcibly that some of the ladies in pants on the platform spent more money and shewed more vanity in their reform dress than she did. There was more applause and more laughter, and the pretty blonde blushed as if she had been hit. Mrs. Shepard said she didn't care enough about dress to give her ideas; all she wanted was to be able to do any work without being bothered by her dress, and, therefore, she had applauded and worn the Bloomer costume.

The conversation ended in nothing, and it was determined that after the convention adjourned the names should be solicited. In the evening Mrs. Hall lectured discursively, and thus ended the Anti-Fashion Convention. After writing to everybody, and inviting the world and his wife to come and discuss the matter, the result was the formation of a small local association in an out-of-the-way place, and this association only proposes to do what all busy women have done already. It needed no visit to the wise women of Vineland to find out that women who worked at fruit cultivation did not wear long skirts, and that no woman ever went to the wash-tub in a tight-fitting corset. It is not the country women who suffer from the abuses of fashionable dress, neither is it in their power to apply the remedy. And all the Vinelanders have done by their demonstration is to throw odium upon their town by connecting it in peoples' minds with free lovers and lunatics. This is as unfortunate as it is unjust, for out of 12,000 people there are only thirty-seven families who have exhibited symptoms of a mania for reforming their neighbors' clothes and conduct. Vineland is a better place than it is painted, and the best proof is that last year the inhabitants sent to the markets of New-York and Philadelphia 1,193,184 pounds of grapes, and other fruit in proportion.

HAVEMEYER'S UMBRELLA CARRIER.

"NOSEY" QUINN'S CONDUCT AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—HIS CHARACTER SUMMED UP BY COMMISSIONER LAIMBEER.

By the exercise of a small amount of ability the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, if they intend to investigate the character of John, alias "Nosey," Quinn, can easily discover facts in his career which unfit him for the position of the Wardenship of the City Prison. Every day some new feature of his tortuous life is made public, and it is to be regretted that even after he fraudulently obtained a recommendation from the Council of Political Reform, his conduct in the Mayor's Office was noticed as unusually remarkable. It will be remembered that a young woman appeared before Mayor Havemeyer and complained that her husband had been enticed into some Bowery skin-gambling saloons, in all probability by one or more of John, alias "Nosey," Quinn's youthful companions, and plundered of the money she brought him as her dower. Our worthy Mayor was seized with a spasmodic fit of virtue, and ordered the arrest of the gamblers. As each skin-gambler entered the Mayor's Office he was cordially greeted by Nosey Quinn, who extended the right hand of fellowship, and laughed and joked with him. The wise Chief Magistrate held the gamblers in default of $500 to appear for trial when called on. The bail was promptly furnished, but the gamblers up to the present have not been called on, and their arraignment for trial is extremely problematical.

Further inquiries by a reporter of THE TIMES of the gentlemen whose names are attached to the document, which "Nosey" Quinn calls his recommendation, plainly shows the total absurdity of Mr. Laimbeer's secondary excuse for making the appointment. Mr. Thomas C. Acton stated to a reporter of this paper last evening that the members of the Council of Political Reform signed the certificate, as each of them would have signed one for his cook who might be in the act of leaving his service, and who, while in his employ, had attended faithfully to her or his duties. The President, Vice-President, Secretary, and other members of the Reform Council signed this document, presented to them by Quinn, because he had, while in their employ as janitor, done his work faithfully; but the idea that they recommend him to any office was sheer nonsense. Mr. Acton was of the opinion that no member of the Council of Political Reform would recommend Quinn to the office of Warden of the City Prison. Mr. Acton further stated that about three weeks ago Mr. Laimbeer, who now seeks to shirk the responsibility of appointing Quinn, called on him and asked if he knew a man by the name of Quinn. Mr. Acton answered yes, if he meant Quinn in the Mayor's Office. Mr. Laimbeer then asked Mr. Acton how Quinn would answer for Warden of the City Prison. Mr. Acton replied that "Nosey" was totally unfit for the office, though it was certain he suited the Mayor very well. Mr. Acton then asked Mr. Laimbeer for his opinion of "Nosey" Quinn, and Mr. Laimbeer replied, "I don't think he is fit for the position, and I don't want to vote for him, but the Mayor wishes I should vote for him." "But," returned Mr. Acton, "the Mayor should not ask you to do so when it is quite apparent that Quinn is not a proper man for the place." At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Laimbeer asked Mr. Acton to go down to the Mayor and get him to appoint another man, but Mr. Acton did not care to undertake the task because he knew it would be without success.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The American Society of Civil Engineers met last evening, at No. 63 William street, Mr. G. Leverich presiding. The meeting was convened for the purpose of discussing the subject of tests of materials used in construction and testing machines, and the Chairman announced that, in reply to the circular issued on the 29th of December, requesting information on the subject, communications had been received from Mr. Charles B. Richards, Gilbert Smith, Mr. McDermott, J. C. Clarke, A. D. Briggs, Mr. Locock, and Col. Bennett. In the absence of Mr. Charles B. Richards, Mr. Leverich read a paper presented by him, giving the result of experiments made in testing the strength of iron pins of different manufactures and quality. Specimens of the iron subjected to experiments were submitted with the paper. On Norway iron, it was found that a bar of the original diameter of 0.715 broke under a strain of 18,050 pounds, the tensile strength per square inch of original section being 45,125 pounds, and the tensile strength per square inch of fractured section being 121,460 pounds. Ulster iron of the original diameter of 0.715 was found to fail under a strain of 19,030 pounds, the tensile strength per square inch of original section being 47,575 pounds. The strength of the contracted section per square inch of area was given at 67,567 pounds. The breaking strength of Burden's best iron was found to be 50,340 pounds, the tensile strength per square inch of original section being 63,840 pounds. The tensile strength per square inch of the fractured section was 88,783 pounds. Another specimen of Burden's best iron of the original diameter of 1.00 sustained a strain of 39,250 pounds before giving way, the tensile strength per square inch of the original section of this quality being 49,974 pounds, and the tensile strength per square inch of the fractured section was given as 86,454 pounds. Bay State flange-plate of the original section of 1.25 by 0.29 broke under a weight of 19,210 pounds. Mr. Bender explained the principal of a machine constructed in Switzerland, consisting of a hydraulic cylinder which pressed against a strong iron beam, and which was used in testing the materials of the bridge at Mayence in Germany over the Rhine. It gave a pressure of 120 tons. Mr. McDonald read a paper on the proportion which should be used in the heads of bolts or eye bars, in which the results of experiments made at the works of the Watson Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J., during the month of December last were stated. The experiments were made to determine the character of the iron used in the construction of the new iron bridges on the Erie Railway. Three bars having a section of four inches by three-quarters, and six feet in length, were broken in the body of the bar under an average strain of 54,400 pounds per square inch. Prof. Thurston stated that he was preparing a paper to show how the method of manufacturing iron effects the elastic limit, and that he would present it at an early date. The meeting then adjourned.

PROTEST AGAINST COMMUNISM.

The members of the United Order of Bricklayers of this City met last evening and passed resolutions disavowing any connection or sympathy with Theodore H. Banks, J. P. Dunne and others, who are endeavoring to organize the working men of New-York in the interests of the International Association. They state that no such person as P. J. Dunne has any connection with their body, and condemn the action of the Communist leaders in strong language.

ALBANY.

A BILL FOR THE REGULATION OF INSANE ASYLUMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—During the last two sessions of the Legislature ineffectual attempts were made to pass a bill in regard to the incarceration of lunatics, which would do away with the abuses of the present system and render it absolutely impossible that, through carelessness or malice, any sane person should be deprived of his liberty. The defeat of all previous efforts in this direction is attributed, and doubtless justly, to the exertions of the proprietors of private asylums, who deemed that the passage of such a law would prove detrimental to their interests. A bill upon the subject was to-day introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Prince, of Kings, of which the following are the main provisions:

"The Governor of the State is authorized to appoint for the City and County of New-York not less than ten nor more than fifty, and in every other county not less than five nor more than twenty, reputable physicians, to be known as Examiners of Lunacy, and to fill vacancies occurring among such examiners as they occur; and in every case arising in any county requiring, as now provided by law, the certificate of two physicians to authorize the confinement for safe keeping of any person on the ground of lunacy, such certificate shall be required to be signed by two of the Examiners of Lunacy so appointed resident in the county in which such case of lunacy is found; and no person shall be received as a lunatic in any asylum, public or private, without such certificate. The appointment of examiners as aforesaid shall be made on the recommendation of the Board of Supervisors, or a majority of the members thereof, of the respective counties."

A bill similar in its provisions to the above passed the Lower House last Winter, but was smothered in the committee of the Senate to which it was referred.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation have agreed to report favorably the bill of Mr. Biglin, of New-York, providing for four additional public baths in the City of New-York.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

Mr. Coughlin, of New-York, will, to-morrow, present a petition from citizens of New-York calling for a legislative investigation into alleged abuses and corruptions existing in connection with the Department of Docks.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Senate held an unusually short session this morning. Most of the time was occupied by a discussion of the Constitutional amendments, but no conclusion was arrived at. Senator Gross moved to strike out section 4 of article 3, which relates to the taking of the census and to Senatorial representation, and which, as is claimed, will deprive the cities of New-York and Brooklyn of the rights of additional representation which they could expect from their rapidly-increasing population. One or two Republicans take sides with the Democrats on this issue, and it is believed that the section will be stricken out. It is as yet an undecided question whether or not the amendment proposed would delay action upon the article for another two years. To gain additional time for the investigation of this point, it was resolved to postpone a further consideration of the matter until Friday next.

A BILL TO LEGISLATE CONTROLLER GREEN OUT OF OFFICE.

In the Assembly to-morrow a prominent Republican member will introduce a bill intended to legislate Andrew H. Green out of office as Controller of the City and County of New-York. The act provides in substance that section 25 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, relating to the local Government of the City of New-York be amended by striking out the word Controller where it occurs. The bill further provides that a head of the Finance Department shall be elected at a special election to be held in the Spring, the officer elected to hold office for four years, and his successor to be chosen at the general election in November, 1879. This proposition is known to only a few persons at present.

THE TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a private consultation this afternoon in relation to the Abbott-Madden case. There is little doubt that the majority of the committee will report in favor of giving the seat to Madden. Mr. Madden is here urging his claim in person. The committee meet again on Friday morning, and it is believed that a report will then be decided upon.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

After the reading of the journal the question occurred on agreeing with the report of the Committee of the Whole on the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. SELKREG said there was an important question in connection with the resolutions, to which he desired to call attention. He quoted from the State Constitution relative to the publication of the proposed amendments, and claimed that its spirit had not been complied with, requiring publication of the amendments for three months. True, they were published every day in the State paper, the Albany *Evening Journal*, but this paper reached but few voters, comparatively, outside of the city. The resolutions were not properly published, and the people of the State have not had an opportunity of examining the proposed amendments. He had grave fears that the Constitution had not been complied with.

Mr. GROSS moved to strike out section 4 of article 3, which provides for an enumeration of the residents of the State in the year 1875, and every tenth year thereafter.

Mr. BRADLEY (Dem.) favored the motion, arguing that the retention of this clause would certainly operate to defeat the amendments, as by their passage great injustice would be done to residents of New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. WOOD (Rep.) said he was really surprised to find this fourth section in the resolutions. It was an oversight. He had grave doubts, however, about the power of the Senate to change the proposed amendments. He proposed to postpone further consideration of the resolutions till Friday morning.

Mr. WOOD'S motion was carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill relative to the Sheriff's fees in New-York.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. PRINCE—To amend the revised statutes relative to drawing jurors.

Also, to provide additional compensation for town assessors.

By Mr. MILLER—To authorize the Commissioners of Highways in the town of Russia, Oneida County, to build a bridge, which, on motion of Mr. Miller, was read and passed.

By Mr. BATCHELLER—To reimburse purchasers of lands from the State, the titles to which have failed.

Also, an act appropriating $200,000 to be applied to the immediate resumption of work on the new Capitol, cutting granite.

By Mr. EASTMAN—To repeal the act for a new prison in the City of New-York.

Also, amending and consolidating the acts relative to the City of Rochester.

Also, amending the act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Public Parks in the City of New-York.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. PRINCE—Removing the disqualification of aliens from holding real estate.

Also, to prevent incarceration of persons in insane asylums who are sane.

By. Mr. MELVIN—To open Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. WOODS—Authorizing the Second Avenue Company, of New-York, to extend their tracks.

By Mr. C. S. SPENCER—To charter the Third Avenue Quick-transit Company, of New-York.

By Mr. VEDDER—Amending the act for the better preservation of horse records.

By Mr. LINCOLN—To license scavengers and regulate the removal of night-soil in New-York.

By Mr. BARROW—To authorize the Fire Joint Stock Insurance Company to create funds for special purposes.

By Mr. SIMONS—Repealing the Local-option bill.

By Mr. WIGHT—Requiring legal notices to be published in the towns where the parties affected reside.

THE SUBJECT OF ALIENS.

The Senate bill to allow John George Milburn, an alien, to practice in our State Courts, coming up for a third reading, Mr. C. S. Spencer moved that it be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

This opened a debate in which Mr. Weed opposed the motion, and Messrs. Batcheller and Spencer sustained it.

Mr. Prince moved to recommit the bill, but the hour for relinquishing the use of the chamber to the State Agricultural Society arriving, the subject was laid on the table and the House adjourned.

THE THIRD AVENUE QUICK-TRANSIT SCHEME.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER'S Third Avenue Quick-transit Railroad bill incorporates Robert Squires, William Remsen, Henry R. Remsen, Henry Hart, Maltby G. Lane, John B. Hobby, William J. Valentine, Sylvanus S. Riker, Sylvester R. Comstock, Henry Smith, Jonathan Thorne, James Boorman Johnston, Thurlow Weed, and their associates, with a capital stock of $6,000,000. The company may construct and operate an elevated railroad, with double track, commencing at the corner of Ann street and Broadway, running along Park row and Chatham street to the Bowery, thence along the Bowery and Third avenue to the Harlem River, with the right to construct a branch road along and over East Forty-second street, to connect with the Central Depot on Fourth avenue; also a branch from the terminus hereinbefore authorized in Park row, across Broadway to and into Vesey street at its intersection with Broadway, and thence along and through Vesey street to its intersection with Church street, then turning into Church street downward, and thence along and through Church street to Morris street, and thence turning around Morris street from said Church street toward Greenwich street, and thence along and through Morris street to Greenwich street; then turning the corner of Morris street into Greenwich street, along, down, and through Greenwich street to Battery place, and down, along, and through Battery place to the bulkhead, with a branch along Battery place aforesaid to State street, to Whitehall street, at or near the South Ferry, and thence along Whitehall street, around Bowling green in Broadway, and thence along Bowling Green to Battery place aforesaid, with the right to enter upon said Battery place, between Greenwich street and the bulkhead, for the use of all needful switches, turn-tables, side tracks, and depot privileges either on an elevation or the street surface. The Municipal Corporation of New-York is prohibited from giving powers granted to this corporation to any other. The fare shall not exceed twelve cents for the full length of the road. Transfer tickets can be issued and sold, which shall be good on other roads and bridges and ferries. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are authorized and directed to subscribe for six millions of capitol stock of the company, and the Controller shall issue the stock to bear seven per cent. interest, but no installment shall be payable within thirty years from the date of its issue. Provisions are made for the proper construction and management of the road.

JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. BARROW introduced a bill to authorize the joint stock fire insurance companies to create a special surplus. It authorizes any existing joint stock fire insurance company to create a special surplus of not less than $200,000, to be known as a "special capital surplus" from the surplus profits of such company, as they are defined and estimated by an act passed in 1853. This surplus is to be invested in such securities as such companies are now by law authorized to invest in, which shall be deposited with the Insurance Department of this State, and shall be known as the special capital of such company. So long as this surplus shall be kept intact it shall in no case be liable for the payment of any loss or losses, or for any of the liabilities of the company, and if, by reason of any conflagration or accumulation of conflagrations, the ordinary capital or surplus of such company shall become exhausted or impaired, the company may elect to apply such capital and surplus to make good any such impairment, and to enable it to continue business. Or in lieu thereof to surrender its then existing assets, and appropriate the special capital surplus as an original capital. In case of such surrender and appropriation the existing policies of such company, excepting those upon which a special liability shall have accrued, shall continue in force, and the special capital surplus shall become a security for the payment of any loss or losses thereafter occurring. It is also provided that so much of the reinsurance fund belonging to such company at the time of any such surrender as shall be necessary to reinsure the outstanding risks shall not be regarded as any part of the assets to be surrendered, and may be retained as such reinsurance fund. The act takes effect immediately on its passage.

A BILL TO EXTEND THE TRACKS OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. WODOS introduced a bill extending the tracks of the Second Avenue Railroad. It makes the new route as follows: Commencing in First avenue, at Harlem River, and running thence along said avenue, with a double track, to Twenty-third street, from Second to First avenue, and thence through and along First avenue to Houston street, and thence through and along Houston street to Chrystie street, and also a single track through and along Allen street, from Grand to Division street, and thence through and along Division street, and connect with the single track heretofore authorized in said streets; also, an additional track in Grand street, from Allen to Forsyth street; also, a double track in Ninety-second street, from Second avenue to the East River; a double track in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, from First to Second avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

The season of English opera at the Academy was entered upon auspiciously last evening. We say it was entered upon auspiciously, for the performance was one which evidently afforded great pleasure, and the audience was very large. The gratification supplied by the entertainment was quite justifiable. The spectators had not gathered in the expectation that their recollections of Italian opera would be effaced by the labors of the new-comers, and when their hopes of a conscientious rendering of "Lucy of Lammermoor" were fulfilled, they were satisfied. Comparisons, it has been said, are odious, but they are the soul of criticism, notwithstanding. This admitted, we are constrained to say that the interpetration of Donizetti's work would scarcely bear criticism. In our judgment we have lately had amid us, in Mme. Nilsson, the greatest of *Lucias*, and only a few weeks ago, Mme. Di Murska sang the music of the part with a brilliancy no one can hope to surpass. We have listened, too, to several capital *Edgardos*, Signor Campanini and Signor Tamberlick having assumed the rôle, and under Signor Muzio's bâton we have enjoyed an excellent orchestral reading of the score. To apply these standards to yesterday's rehearsal would be fatal. But as the patrons of English opera are not those of Italian opera, we hardly think the parallel is required. Vocally there was much to admire in last night's representation. Miss Kellogg's voice is as fine as ever, her method as good, and her singing as correct. To sing in tune, to phrase intelligently, to shade nicely, to trill to perfection, and to execute runs with clear definition and reasonable fluency, ought to be negative qualities, but they are not generally possessed, and as Miss Kellogg has them, she is to be credited accordingly. In English, as in Italian opera, she is to be reproached with a faulty enunciation of words, which, as a rule, keeps the listener in ignorance of the language she uses; and her acting, while it has gained in ease, has certainly not improved in variety of accent. Miss Kellogg, last evening, delivered honestly the notes of *Lucy*, and, as a songstress, won considerable applause. The air and cabaletta in the first act, and the "mad scene" in the last awaking most enthusiasm, and the latter number resulting in the artist's recall. Mr. Habelmann was the *Edgar*, and he, also, in spite of a strong German accent, enjoyed the favor of the assemblage throughout. Mr. Habelmann's tones are rather worn, but the tenor employs them with skill and taste, and though he might advantageously be blessed with increased animation, both experience and talent as a comedian are discernible in his exertions. *Henry Ashton* was personated by Mr. Wm. Carleton, the new baritone of the company; Mr. Carleton was ill yesterday, and, as a consequence, no estimate of his worth could be arrived at. *Norman* was allotted to Mr. Hall, and *Arthur*—or rather *Arturo*—to an Italian *comprimario*, who gravely sang his lines in the language of Dante, and appeared to make himself quite intelligible *malgré* his unforeseen nationality. We have to add to the foregoing review that the chorus and orchestra were remarkably proficient, and contributed vastly by their strength and unity to the interest of the performance. The sextet was done twice. To-night, "Martha"—an opera in which the company ought to be really more "at home" than in "Lucia"—will be given.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The third of Mr. Thomas' admirable symphony concerts may be attended at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. Mr. Thomas is on this occasion to have the co-operation of M. Maurel. The programme and its interpreters are as follows:

Symphony, No. 1, in C minor, Op. 5 .... Gade
Aria, "Iphgénie en Aulide" .... Gluck
M. Victor Maurel.
Concerto, G minor .... Handel
For string orchestra, two solo violins, and solo violoncello.
Messrs. Listemann, Jacobsohn, Lubeck, and orchestra.
"Ivan IV." ("Der Grausame,") Characterbild, (new.) .... Rubinstein
Aria, "Le Nozze di Figaro." .... Mozart
M. Victor Maurel.
Symphony, No. 8, Op. 93, in F .... Beethoven

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Strakosch's Chicago season of Italian opera seems to have been exceedingly successful. The *Inter-Ocean* of Sunday has the following review and prophecy: "A week of Italian opera, the most brilliant undoubtedly that the Chicago people have ever enjoyed, closed with a presentation of Gounod's 'Faust' yesterday afternoon. We have detailed each evening's performance so fully that there is no necessity of reviewing the work, and the result of the season so far can be summed up in one word, that means more than compliment to the artists, and expresses, more completely than whole columns of verbiage could do, the feelings of the audience—satisfactory. The coming week seems even more brilliant in the outlook, and we ween that when night settles over Chicago one week hence the verdict of its musical population upon the efforts of M. Strakosch will be such as to warm the impresario's heart." Telegrams at hand since Monday quite justify the prediction.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CONVENTION OF BOARDS OF HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The National Convention of Health Boards met at Masonic Temple to-day at noon. The following registered their names this morning at the office of the Board of Health on F street and were present at the Temple at the hour of opening: Messrs. M. A. Arnholdt, A. Arthurs, Wm. Sniveley and Crosby Gray, of the Pittsburg Board of Health; the latter is the Health officer of that body; Messrs. D. A. Bissell, of Geneva, N. Y.; Milo P. Jewett, LL. D. of Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas R. Sparrow, of Columbus, Ohio; A. W. Boardman, of the Boston Board of Health; C. Hsch, of Allegheny, Penn.; H. A. Warner, of New-Haven, Conn.; and Augustus L. Gilbert, of New-York. The members of the District of Columbia Board of Health were also present. The convention was called to order at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by Dr. C. C. Cox, who made a salutatory address, in which the objects of the convention were fully set forth. In conclusion he moved that Hon. A. W. Boardman be called to the chair, which motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Boardman, in taking the chair, made appropriate remarks, saying the purposes for which they had met were high and honorable, and he hoped the meeting would be fruitful of good results. The health of the masses was a matter of great importance, and it remained for them to put facts together and arrive at conclusions which, he hoped, would be productive of such results. He said he recognized the meeting as a national convention of health boards. The Committee on Permanent Organization was directed to retire for consultation, and then report. The committee reported in favor of the present officers as permanent officers of the convention. The report was adopted, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC—ECONOMY AND SCIENCE.

The House of Representatives having appropriated only $10,000 instead of the usual amount of $20,000, for the preparation and publication of the Nautical Almanac the Secretary of the Navy has written to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs calling his attention to the subject, and indorsing the statements of Prof. Coffin and Commodore Amman, showing that this great reduction, if enacted, will be highly detrimental to the interests of commerce and science and the Government of the United States. Among other effects of the proposed reduction would be a postponement of the completion of the work, so that it would appear a year later than the British Nautical Almanac, and necessitate increased appropriations hereafter to make up for such delay. Prof. Coffin also strongly deprecates a reduction to $2,000 of the $3,000 asked for to prepare computations for the new planets discovered by American astronomers.

SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS—A NEW BILL.

The bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, reported by Representative Townsend from the Committee on Public Lands, repeals the Pre-emption laws, and provides that any person above the age of twenty-one years, and who is a citizen of the United States, or who may have declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled to enter, by purchase with cash only, a tract of land, not exceeding forty acres, as a site for mechanical, commercial, or manufacturing purposes, upon proof satisfactory to the Commissioner of the General Land Office that he is in actual possession of such premises, and that no valid adverse claim existed at the date of his occupancy, and that he has occupied and held possession of the same for such purposes, for his own use and benefit for a period of not less than one year. Provided that notice of his intention to claim said tract shall be filed with the Register within two months from the date of actual cession, and that the payment herein required shall be made within eighteen months of such filing. All lands within the lateral limits of any railroad grant the title to which shall remain in the United States, whether an odd or even section, shall, upon becoming subject to sale, or to the provisions of this act, be held at the double minimum price of $2 50 per acre, unless otherwise specially provided by law. This act to take effect from and after the 1st day of September next.

NAVAL LEGISLATION—CADET ENGINEERS AT THE ACADEMY.

The Senate Naval Committee held a meeting to-day, and agreed to report favorably the bill to change the title of First Assistant Engineer, with an amendment providing that hereafter the course of instruction of Cadet Engineers at the Naval Academy shall be four instead of two years. The committee also agreed to report the bill allowing James McDonald, a warrant officer of the navy, to accept a silver medal from the Government of Italy for humane services rendered an Italian merchant vessel.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Gen. Abraham Baird, Assistant Inspector General United States Army, was before the House Military Committee to-day, and gave his views with reference to the general subject of the proposed reduction of the army. Like all other regular army officers, he does not think it to the interest of the service to interfere with the present military establishment, especially with a view to reduce it.

BILL FOR A NEW ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth asserts that Senator Carpenter and Gen. Butler have agreed on a new election bill for the State of Louisiana, which will be introduced in both Houses on Monday next; and that after a canvass of the Democrats in the House he did not find one who would not vote for the bill, and feels confident that it will pass both Houses next week.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,280,232; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,510,000; coin, (including coin certificates, $45,763,000,) $87,839,132; outstanding legal tenders, $382,306,237.

THE SALARY BILL APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill repealing all parts of the Salary act of March, 1873, except such as increase the salaries of the President and the Justices of the Supreme Court, thus restoring the compensation of members of Congress and others to former rates.

A SWISS TRIBUTE TO AGASSIZ.

Information has been received that the House of Delegates—"Grosse Roth"—of the Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, resolved, at one of its last meetings, to have a large picture painted of the late Prof. Agassiz, the great citizen of two hemispheres, and to have it suspended, when finished, in the new Council Chamber of the City of Neuchatel, where Agassiz first made his name famous.

EXAMINATION OF THE CADET CORPS.

The semi-annual examination of the corps of cadets of the Military Academy was finished on the 17th inst. Of the 148 cadets comprising the First, Second, and Third Classes, but one failed—a Third Class man. The number of failures in the Fourth Class, which comprises 110 cadets, were ten. This is regarded by the War Department as an unusually small number of failures in proportion to those examined. The reports from West Point show that this was due to the fact that the classes have, during the past academic year, been very studious, and not from any relaxation in the requirements by the Academy Board.

EVENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

In the evening session of the House, after some discussion of legal and technical points of no general interest, a division showed less than a quorum present, and Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, insisting that there should be no legislation by less than a quorum, a call of the House became imminent, but, in order to avoid that, Mr. Eldridge withdrew his objection, and the clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill revising the statutes. After getting through nineteen of the 300 printed pages, which the bill contains, the House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

SOCIETY OF NEUROLOGY AND ELECTROLOGY.

A stated meeting of the New-York Society of Neurology and Electrology was held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, last night. There were about 100 medical men present. Several valuable specimens were presented and described by the donors. The President, Dr. Meredith Clymer delivered the inaugural address on "Some Current Topics in Neurology." Dr. John Byrne then exhibited his improved "Cabinet Battery," and demonstrated its thermal power. It is composed of two "cells of multiple elements," with alternate carbons and zincs, eight of each, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The carbons have each a distinct metallic connection, screw and nut, fastened to a metal platform, united to the upper surface by silver connections. The zincs are similarly arranged. This gives sixty-four inches of negative surface, equal to 336 inches arranged in large plates. The fluid is, after much experimenting, found best of one part sulphuric acid to five of water, one gallon of the mixture having one pound of bichromate of potash dissolved in it. The charge for each cell is twelve ounces, which will last half an hour, long enough for any surgical operation. The wire used is No. 20 Birmingham gauze. The doctor at a touch brought the wire to a red heat, very apparent even in the bright gas-light on the platform, and was loudly applauded. As the glow subsided, he produced a sort of diminutive bellows, and started it again. The application of the instrument is for galvanic cautery, and the doctor exhibited a number of ways of utilizing the machine, and several new and mysterious instruments of torture, hooked knives, saws, probes, &c., to be worked in connection with it. The session was severely scientific and technical, but was evidently highly enjoyed by the doctors present.

THE BENNINGTON EXPLOSION.

LATER PARTICULARS—LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

An extra from the office of the Bennington (Vt.) *Banner* gives the following list of the names of those killed by the explosion in H. E. Bradford & Co.'s knitting mill in that place on Tuesday afternoon:

"Mrs. John Vaughn, forewoman, widow of Sergt. John Vaughn, of Manchester, Vt., who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. She was a very estimable lady, and leaves a mother and young daughter who were dependent upon her for support.

Mrs. Mary Rudd, assistant in the sewing-room, daughter of Daniel Rudd, of Bennington.

Mrs. W. Gould, formerly Hannah Waldron, of Woodford.

Miss Minnie Hurley, daughter of Jerry Hurley, of Bennington, aged about eighteen.

Miss Fannie Wood, daughter of Henry Wood, of Woodford, aged about eighteen.

Miss Augusta Buss, daughter of Mrs. Silas Buss, of Bennington, aged about eighteen.

Miss Serina Moon, daughter of Isaac Moon, of Bennington, aged about eighteen.

Mrs. Cunningham, widow of Thomas Cunningham, who was killed by a powder mill explosion in Bennington a few years since. She leaves a family of seven children, the oldest being fifteen years of age.

Mrs. Garrity, wife of Thomas Garrity, of Bennington. She leaves a husband and four children.

It is feared that other persons were killed by the explosion and fire, as it is said that some who were in the seaming-room had not been accounted for. All the bodies of the persons above named have been recovered. The ruins are still being searched for the purpose of ascertaining if the burned and mangled bodies of any other unfortunates are buried therein. The bodies recovered are so much burned and disfigured that only one has been positively recognized by form or feature. All the others were distinguished by their clothing.

The list of wounded is as follows:

Jesse H. Fields, master builder, who was temporarily in the building, was seriously wounded about the head and face, and is in a dangerous and critical condition; Mrs. Rhodes, badly injured; Miss Nettie Wood—sister to Fannie Wood, who is killed—is badly but not dangerously burned and scalded; Mrs. Bissell, daughter of Green Stratton, head and face cut; Miss Lizzie Granger, contusion on head; Mary Hurley, wounded; Miss Ruth Taft, wounded in the hand, not serious; Wm. Morse, not serious; Henry Godfrey, injured while assisting to extinguish the flames."

The *Banner* further says: "The injured, with remarkable promptitude, and in many instances with heroic determination, attempted to assist, and, if possible, save their more unfortunate companions. The appalling suddenness of this terrible calamity for an instant paralyzed the efforts of those attendant at the mill, but immediately every exertion was made to save the injured and rescue those in danger. Sisters saw their sisters perishing; mothers alarmed for their daughters; friends frantic to save their friends, and only the fraction of a moment given to save life or friend. The equally sudden sequel of all being, in many instances, that sister, parent, or friend was sacrificed. The houses of all the neighbors were thrown open to receive either dead or wounded. This is the severest calamity that has ever befallen our village, and sends a thrill of desolating horror into many hearts and households. In one family seven orphans are bereft of their only parent."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CANALS, AND ROADS.

EXPENDITURES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT FROM 1865 AND 1789.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following is a statement showing the amounts expended by the United States for the various public works of the Government in each State and Territory of the Union from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1873, together with the expenditures of the United States in aid of the construction of canals, railroads, and wagon roads, from 1789 to 1873:

States and Territories.	Public Works, 1865 to 1873.	Railroads, Canals, & Wagon Roads, 1789 to 1873.	Total.
Maine	$3,030,500 71	$137,008 92	$3,167,509 63
N. Hamp.	1,285,212 34	....	1,285,212 34
Vermont	209,256 35	....	209,256 35
Mass'ch's.	6,071,197 65	....	6,071,197 65
R. Island	880,211 29	....	880,211 29
Conn'cut	676,724 19	....	676,724 19
New-York	15,688,222 32	3,500 00	15,691,722 32
N. Jersey	374,595 82	....	374,595 82
Pennsyl'a	3,574,564 23	....	3,574,564 23
Delaware	794,731 85	450,000 00	1,244,731 85
Maryland	757,204 02	1,051,990 00	1,809,194 02
Dis.of Col.	14,822,805 27	697,418 83	15,520,224 10
Virginia	1,898,039 23	57,538 27	1,955,577 50
West Va.	5,094 25	....	5,094 25
N. Car'na	693,413 52	205,000 00	898,413 52
S. Car'na	782,054 06	9,961 92	792,015 98
Georgia	214,178 08	....	264,178 08
Florida	1,977,442 98	230,013 43	2,207,456 41
Alabama	304,874 32	873,872 88	1,178,747 20
Mississippi	136,505 81	994,936 14	1,131,441 95
Louisiana	2,466,976 00	296,986 04	2,763,944 04
Texas	240,209 09	....	240,209 09
Arkansas	49,103 25	573,390 84	622,494 09
Missouri	495,370 73	1,049,800 38	1,545,171 11
Kentucky	24,417 90	1,183,511 00	1,207,928 90
Tennessee	446,826 29	5,000 00	451,826 29
Ohio	1,080,975 12	2,102,888 38	3,183,863 50
Indiana	647,354 98	1,751,271 52	2,398,626 50
Illinois	8,638,177 24	747,879 99	9,386,057 23
Michigan	3,681,997 60	1,330,024 26	5,012,021 86
Wisconsin	1,781,165 22	422,508 36	2,203,073 58
Iowa	2,544,560 53	84,226 66	2,628,787 19
Minnesota	810,481 49	562,775 51	1,373,257 00
Kansas	60,497 40	2,422,564 52	2,483,061 92
Nebraska	245,000 00	174,826 15	419,826 15
Nevada	419,281 36	3,999 87	422,681 23
California	5,873,461 38	2,506,533 96	8,379,995 34
Oregon	868,876 23	191,292 91	1,060,198 14
Territories—			
Arizona	....	246,415 20	246,415 20
Colorado	39,400 09	13,826 76	53,226 85
Idaho	49,733 15	36,500 00	86,233 15
Indian	....	7,920 00	7,920 00
Montana	41 575 00	....	41,575 00
N. Mex.	17,996 52	217,072 42	235,068 94
Utah	....	7,943 70	7,943 70
Wash'n	65,112 45	148,980 68	214,102 13
Wyom'g	37,454 92	40,000 00	77,454 92
Maine & Mass.	10,000 00	....	10,000 00
Ct.& N.J.	23,499 79	....	23,499 79
Md.& Va.	180,645 18	....	180,645 18
La.& Ark	95,000 00	....	95,000 00
Wis. and Mich.	50,000 00	....	50,000 00
Utah and Cal	....	24,267,704 49	34,267,704 49
Utah, Neb & W'g.	....	34,350,703 70	34,350,703 70
Ks. & Col.	....	7,766,212 11	7,766,212 11
Ia.& Neb.	....	2,182,703 38	2,182,703 38
Miscella's	18,082,524 14	5,299,669 25	23,381,593 39
Total	103,294,501 34	104,705,163 43	207,999,664 77

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature, yesterday, was a very short one. Bills were introduced for the amendment of the Jury law. At present a panel of jurors is selected at the beginning of each term, all of whom are obliged to attend during the oftentimes very long sitting of the court. It is proposed to change the law so as to authorize the division of the panel into three sections, each section to serve for two weeks, in the discretion of the court. A further amendment proposed is one imposing upon the Commissioners of Juries the selection of "struck" juries, a duty which has heretofore devolved upon the Sheriffs. A resolution, presented to the House by Mr. Izzard, provided for the appointment of a committee to report to the House the practicability of reducing the salaries of State officers, from the highest to the lowest, was adopted. The Committee on Centennial Exhibition was announced, as follows: In the Senate, Senators Hewett, Lewell, and McPherson; in the House, Messrs. Cole, Washburne, Howell, Gill, and Fitzgerald.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge John J. Monell, of Fishkill, N. Y. is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Benson J. Lossing, of Dover Plains, N. Y., is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon. George G. Fogg, of New-Hampshire, and Ex-Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, is at the Astor House.

Judge W. L. Learned, of Albany, and Wm. H. Clifford, of Portland, Me., are at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. N. P. Banks and J. Wiley Edmands, of Massachusetts, and J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice President, and A. J. Cassatt, General Manager, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

George M. Ward, a prominent and well-known resident of Salem, N. J., committed suicide yesterday at his residence by cutting his throat with a razor. Until a few weeks ago he was considered to be a man of considerable wealth, and when he declared himself a bankrupt the community was very much astonished and pained, because he was held in great esteem by everybody who knew him. A few days ago it began to be rumored that his failure was only a ruse to defraud his creditors, and the rumor seems to have had good foundation, for on Tuesday the Grand Jury found an indictment against him for fraud. Yesterday the Sheriff went to his house to take him into custody, and found him at home. Ward expressed his willingness to accompany the officer, and asked permission to step into the back yard for a moment. After waiting some time the Sheriff went out to look for his prisoner, and found him lying on the ground with his throat cut from ear to ear. At the latest accounts he was still alive, but recovery is deemed hopeless.

OBITUARY.

AUGUSTUS HENRY HOFFMAN.

A cable dispatch this morning announces the death of this German poet. Augustus Henry Hoffman Von Fallersleben was born April 2, 1798, at Fallersleben in Hanover, where his father was a merchant and burgomaster. He was sent to Rome to study theology, but his literary tastes led him to associate himself with the brothers Grimm in philological pursuits. His first work was an edition of the *Fragments of Ottfried*, which appeared in 1820, and he subsequently published a number of poetical works which were successful. He traveled extensively, studying the languages of the countries he visited, and collecting their traditions and popular songs and ballads, which he published in German. He contributed numerous articles on philology and literature to the principal journals of Germany. He took no part in the revolution of 1848, living quietly at his beautiful residence on the Rhine.

Giesler & Co. "Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.—A special meeting of the council will be held at No. 35 Beaver street, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M., to give the Committee on Legislation their final instructions regarding the changes in the Revenue laws. PH. BONFORT, Secretary. —*Advertisement.*

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—MENIER'S ESSENCE OF COCOA OR FAMILY CHOCOLATE defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st. —*Advertisement.*

To Make the Hair Grow, USE BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Take at once BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES; let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight.

Death of the Stiner Family by Fire.—The United States Manufacturing Company have a fire detector, the alarm of which is sufficient to awaken all persons in a four-story house. Price only $1. All families should have them to save life. Office No. 697 Broadway.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery cures a Cough in half the time required by any other medicine.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BRITTON—STRONG.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., ALFRED F. BRITTON to EMMA L., younger daughter of Rowland Story, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BUTTS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, SUSAN U. BUTTS, wife of Rev. Joshua Butts.

Funeral services at the Union Church, Chappaqua, Friday, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

BUNCE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874, after a short illness, RUSSELL BUNCE, aged 27 years.

Funeral services at No. 77 Joralemon st., on Friday, at 12 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Burial at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday.

BLANCHET.—At her residence, near Madison, N. J. on Saturday, Jan. 17, SARA, wife of Major A. D. Blanchet and daughter of the late Moses Henriques, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church, Madison, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Morris and Essex train leaves foot of Christopher st. at 9:15 A. M.

COGGESHALL.—At Hyde Park, on Monday, Jan. 19, HENRY G. COGGESHALL, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, 23d inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

COPELAND.—Jan. 21, CATHERINE LEONARD, aged 2 years and 6 months, daughter of G. and E. J. Copeland.

Funeral at 10 o'clock A. M. Friday, 23d inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 184 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

DUNN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 20, of bilious fever, GEORGE H., youngest child of N. Marsellus and Annie Dunn, aged 3 years and 25 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 415 Lafayette av., Brooklyn. (Formerly of New-York.) Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

DICKINSON.—On Tuesday morning, 20th inst., ROSALIE, wife of Gen. Joseph Dickinson, in the 28th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 226 West 13th st.

GILBERT.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, 1874, EDWARD GILBERT.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

HASKILL.—At Rolla, Phelps County, Mo., Jan. 11, of typhoid fever, FRANK CRAIG, eldest son of Craig W. and Frances S. Haskell.

HAYES.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, WILLIAM H. HAYES, Jr., son of William H. and Frances M. Hayes, aged 29.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 125 East 60th st., on Friday, Jan. 23, at 12 M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HENRIQUES.—On Tuesday, Jan. 20, SOLOMON N. HENRIQUES.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, No. 777 Lexington av. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HOFFMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 20, GLORVINA, daughter of Rev. Chas. F. and E. Louisa Hoffman, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday next at 2 P. M., in Trinity Chapel, 25th st.

JACKSON.—On Monday afternoon, Jan. 19, of pneumonia, WARWICK H. JACKSON, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from St. Philip's P. E. Church, Wesley place, (Mulberry st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.,) on Thursday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock.

LANE.—Entered into rest on Wednesday, Jan. 21, JANE MARIA, wife of Adolphus Lane, and daughter of the late John Stearns, M. D., in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 121 East 38th st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

LUYSTER.—On Monday, 19th inst., JENNIE DE WITT, wife of Albert L. Luyster, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 555 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Thursday, 22d inst. Interment at the Moravian Cemetery, New-Dorp, Staten Island. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York, railway train also.

McDONALD.—On Jan. 20, 1874, KATHRINE, wife of John McDonald.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 324 West 27th st., on Friday afternoon, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

MURSICK.—In Nyack, Jan. 19, of convulsions, JULIA, only child of Dr. Geo. A. and Julia Mursick, aged 10 months and 5 days.

Funeral on Thursday at 1 P. M.

MUNRO.—Jan. 20, 1874, MARTHA McCLENACHAN, widow of Hugh Munro, in the 69th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed Church, Washington square, (Dr. Hutton's,) on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday.

POST.—After a short illness, ICHIEL J. POST, son of the late Gerardus Post, in his 55th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROOME, JR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, MARTIN R., son of Martin R. and Rachel A. Roome, in the 8th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, at 7 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 54th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIURETICS ARE INJURIOUS IN BRIGHT'S Disease, Diabetes, and all urinary diseases, when the kidneys require rest. How infamous it is, then, to prescribe them, and dangerous for the afflicted to take such medicines. It is the non-diuretic properties of the wonderful Bethesda Spring Water which enables it to cure those hitherto fatal diseases. Thousands of such cures, many of them of the most astounding nature and miraculous in their performance, like the following, are published from time to time: Archdeacon T. B. Fuller, of Toronto, Canada, says, under date of Aug. 9, 1873: "I give you a certificate under my hand as to the effect of Bethesda Water on me, feeling I ought to do so out of regard to suffering humanity." H. Woodberry, of New-York City, says: "I was a confirmed invalid, but am happy to inform you I have perfectly recovered by using Bethesda Water. My health never was better, and I am now as sound as a gold dollar. Had it not been for Bethesda I fear I would have been in my grave before this; but, thank God, I am well." Pamphlets with full particulars, free, by Dr. A. H. HEATH, depot No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 4:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

"THE IMPERIAL GUARD"—AN INDEPENDENT company—invite young men of respectability to become members. Address THE IMPERIAL GUARD, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting THIS EVENING, at head-quarters, in the Church, in 50th st., near 8th av., at 8 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. CAMAHAN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874.

COFFEE—Rio has been again advanced ¼c. ℔ lb., on limited offerings and a fair demand; resales have been reported of 2,300 bags by the Polo, here, and 1,100 bags by the Mary, at Baltimore, at very full rates. Other kinds strong but quiet, in the absence of any considerable supplies.

COTTON—Has been in very limited request for early delivery at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of only 795 bales, including 91 bales to shippers, 406 bales to spinners, and 298 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery show a fairly active, though weaker market, prices having been reduced 1-16c.@3-32c. ℔ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,600 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on last evening, and 12,700 bales to-day,) with 2,800 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January option closing weak at 15⅝c.@15 13-32c.; February, 15⅝c.@15 9-16c.; March, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; April, 16 11-16c.; May, 17c.@17 1-32c.; June, 17 7-16c.; July, 17⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,419 bales, including 1,174 bales from Norfolk, 1,390 bales from Savannah, 570 bales from Morehead City, and 1,278 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 24,975 bales, and thus far this week 105,876 bales, against 104,984 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,336,788 bales, against 2,078,564 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 42,218 bales; exports to the Continent, 8,102 bales. Stock—in New-York, 100,048 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 799,295 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15 5-16	15 5-16
Low Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited business has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have further yielded about 10c. ℔ bbl., with holders generally more urgent in their offerings of stock. Shippers are reserved in their bids, and not willing to pay over $6 75@$6 90 for fair to very good shipping Extras. The sales reported since our last have been 9,000 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 65@$6 for fair to very good; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 75 for fair; very good to very fancy do. at $6 90@$8, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 90, chiefly at $6 65@$6 90; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 60@$7 ℔ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour is dull and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras; $6 35@$6 85 for inferior stock, ℔ bbl. The main call was for family Extras, available at $9@10. At the latter rate 200 bbls. Baltimore Family Extra sold from dock. ....Canada Flour has been dull and nominal within the range of from $6@$11 50 for Extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent....Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor fine to choice Superfine; sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 45@$5 90 for the better grades of Superfine ℔ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $4 20@$4 60 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 550 bbls....Bag-meal quiet within the range of $1 63@$1 65 for coarse, $1 67@$1 80 for Yellow, and $1 85@$1 90 for White, ℔ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been in light request within the range of from $2 75@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, ℔ 100 lbs.... Graham Flour at $6 50@$7 for Western and State, ℔ bbl....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderately active demand, chiefly for export, and to provide for maturing freight engagements, opening a shade lower as to values, but closing rather more steady. The bulk of the business has been in car stock; Winter has been exceptionally tame, owing partly to the firm views of holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at $1 62@$1 65 for fair ordinary to very choice do. No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 62@$1 63½ for No. 1 Minnesota do., chiefly at $1 62 for fair; $1 61 for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 59@$1 62 for ordinary to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 60@$1 61, in lots, with $1 61 reported bid toward the close for strictly prime, in store; $1 58@$1 60 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 57@$1 60 for ordinary to very choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 53@$1 63 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 65 for White Spring; $1 65@$1 68 for Red Western, odd lots; $1 75 for (2,000 bushels) fair ordinary White do., in store....And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, February option, at $1 60 ℔ bushel....Corn has been quite active and quoted firmer. Sound old has been offered very sparingly, and at prices above the views of buyers. The dealings were largely in unsound stock, chiefly in store, for export. The poorer grades of new Corn were in less favor. Sales have been reported since our last of 190,000 bushels at 84½c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 93c.@93½c. for do., in store; 75c. for unsound do., in store, closing with this price bid, and up to 78c.@80c., asked; 79c. for do., afloat; 83c.@90c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, 85c. for Jersey Yellow, and 90c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel....Rye strong and wanted; 800 bushels State and Pennsylvania sold at $1 08@$1 10, from track....Barley wanted, at advancing prices; sales, 9,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 90, in store....Of Barley-malt, 12,000 bushels changed hands within the range of $2@$2 10 for Canada West, and $1 70@$1 75 for two-rowed State; market buoyant....Oats have been moderately active, closing more firmly, with sales reported since our last of 56,000 bushels at 60c.@61c. for Mixed Western, closing with 60½c. bid for Prime, 60c.@62c. for White Western, and 60c. for Mixed State, afloat....Feed in moderate jobbing demand and quoted from $23@$28 ℔ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in much better demand, partly for export, at firmer rates, closing at $2 55@$2 60 for Strained to good Strained; sales, 9,250 bbls. Strained at $2 45@$2 50, chiefly at $2 50, and 2,300 bbls. No. 2 at $2 60@$2 80 ℔ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet at unchanged figures....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at 49c., closing tamely at 48½c.@49c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Has attracted more attention, and has been generally quoted much stronger in price; offerings lighter....Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 5,000 bbls. for early delivery at 5⅝c., closing with 6c. reported bid, and 5,000 bbls., February option, at 6c....Refined higher and wanted; sales, 3,000 bbls., early delivery, at 14¼c.; 10,000 bbls., February options, on private terms; and 1,200 bbls. high test at 15c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., February, at 13⅝c.; and 3,000 bbls., April, reported at 16c....Refined, in cases, quiet; quoted at 19c....City Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand and rather easier in price, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 600 bbls. inspected new Western Mess, in a jobbing way, at $16@$16 12½, with full lots available at $15 90, small lots of Western Prime Mess at $15, and 30 bbls. Extra Prime at $13 87½. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, February option, at $16; 250 bbls. do., March, at $16 25; and 250 bbls. do., April, at $16 37½, closing with bids 12½c. under these figures....Dressed Hogs in request, with City quoted at from 7¼c.@7⅜c., and Western at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb....Cut-meats in moderately active demand at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 300 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15@14 lbs., chiefly at 10¾c. for the latter; 25 bxs. Clear Bellies, heavy averages, at 9½c.@9¾c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9⅝c.; 1,500 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, chiefly at 10c.; and sundry lots of other City bulk stock at essentially unchanged rates....Bacon a shade cheaper and in less demand, even on speculative account. Sales have been reported of 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 8⅜c.; 500 bxs. Western do. at 8¼c., closing at 8⅜c.@8½c.; 925 bxs. Short Clear, January options, at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c., closing at 8 9-16c., and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February options, at 8½c....Lard has been less actively sought after and less firm as to price. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,030 tcs. ordinary to strictly prime Western Steam, in lots, at 8⅞c.@9½c.; 175 tcs. good to prime do. Kettle at 9½c.@9⅝c.; 330 tcs. City Steam at 9¼c.; 50 tcs. do. Kettle at 9⅝c.; and 75 tcs. No. 1 City at 9c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., February options, at 9½c.; 1,000 tcs., March, at 9⅝c., closing at 9 11-16c.@9⅝c.; and 250 tcs., April, at 9⅞c....Beef in good request at full previous prices, with sales reported of 240 bbls. and 200 tcs. within the range. We quote at $9@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for Extra do., ℔ tierce....Beef Hams in demand, and quoted steady at $24@$26 ℔ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls....There has been a moderately active trade noted in the better grades of Butter, which have been held quite firmly. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 30c.@43c. for fair to choice State and near-by products, and at 45c.@48c. for strictly choice to fancy lots; 35c.@50c. for fair to very fancy do. pails; and 24c.@35c. for the range of Western, including Rolls at 26c.@32c. ....Cheese has been in fairly active demand, in good part for export, at full rates. State Factory, poor to very fancy, quoted at from 9c.@15¼c., chiefly at 14½c.@15c. for good to fine, and 12c.@14½c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@14c.; Western product at 9c.@14c. for fair to very choice Factory; 8c.@10c. for Skimmed stock, ℔ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. higher.

SALT—Has been quite moderately inquired for, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 40c.

SEEDS—Clover has been in demand on the basis of 9⅛c. for prime, with 9⅝c. generally asked; no important dealings reported. Rough Flax quiet at about previous prices. Timothy quoted at $3 37½@$3 50 ℔ bushel, in a limited trade. Calcutta Linseed offered very sparingly, even to arrive, and held above the views of buyers. The last sales were of stock to arrive at $2 72½@$2 75, gold, ℔ 56 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ℔ lb., closing irregularly. Refiners have been buying rather more freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,777 hhds. and 281 bxs., including 1,217 hhds. fair to prime refining Cuba at 7½c.@7⅞c., chiefly about at good to prime refining stock at 7 11-16c.@7⅞c.; 520 hhds. refining do., part damaged, (last evening,) at 6⅞c.@7⅜c.; 49 hhds. Demerara at 9½c., and 281 bxs. Molasses Sugar on private terms. We quote: Fair Refining at 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 1 and 13, 8c.@9⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅞c. Refining Sugars have been quite moderately sought after, with Hard quoted at 10⅞c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Yellow at 7⅞c.@9⅛c. ℔ lb.

WOOL—There has been a moderate movement noted in this line since our last, on a steady basis as to values. Manufacturers have been operating rather less confidently, in view of the comparatively slow trade in Domestic Woolens. Holders have been firm in their views, and quite hopeful of increased activity and buoyancy later on. Sales have been reported of 34,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 52c.@56c.; 92 pkts. domestic Pulled, part at 45c. for Super; 2,000 lbs. Unwashed stock and 19 bales fine Scoured on private terms; 19 bales Oregon at 37½c.; 118,000 lbs. Texas and Mexican at 21c.@30c., equal to 43,000 lbs. California Fall at 17½c.@27½c.; 11,500 lbs. Australian at 40c.@50c.; 10,000 lbs. White Smyrna and 25 bales East India on private terms; and 90 bales and 2,500 lbs. Cape at 36c.@38c., ℔ lb....The imports of foreign Wool into this port in 1873 were 25,461,255 lbs., valued at $5,319,689, against 36,515,278 lbs., valued at $11,587,201, in 1872.

WHISKY—Moderately active at about former rates. Sales reported of 400 bbls. at 99c., and 50 bbls. at 99½c., closing with 99c. bid, and 99½c. asked, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fairly active business has been reported in the way of berth Freights at comparatively firm rates, as a rule, with, in the instance of Bacon, by the Liverpool steamers, a sharp advance quoted. The chartering movement has been moderate at about steady rates. Vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades have been in most request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton, at 5-16d., as it runs; 400 bales do. at 11-32d. [illegible] compressed; 32,000 bushels Grain at 11½d. ℔ 60 lbs., vessel to haul to store; 50 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d. ℔ ton; 625 bags Oil-cake on private terms; and, by steam, 175 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ℔ lb.; 1,000 bales do. (through freight,) at 7-16d. for compressed, [illegible] 4,000 bushels Corn at 12½d. ℔ bushel; 1,500 bxs. Bacon, mainly at 55s.; 1,100 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ℔ ton; 400 bbls. Apples on private terms. Also, a new British ship, 1,318 tons, chartered [illegible] a round sum and placed on the berth for general cargo. And three ships, 1,286, 1,187, and 1,161 tons, and a bark, 662 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 3,900 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 12½d. ℔ bushel; 450 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 36s. 3d.; 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 60s. ℔ ton; 50 half bbls. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 35 bbls. Pork reported at 7s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 12⅝d. ℔ bushel....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 472 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 8s. 6d. ℔ quarter; a Norwegian brig, 282 tons, hence with 1,825 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 7s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Also, a ship, 1,557 tons, and a bark, 484 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 2,000 bushels Grain at 11½d. ℔ bushel; also, a British bark, 745 tons, hence with about 5,000 quarters Grain (one-third in bags) at 8s. 3d. ℔ quarter, and a British ship, 982 tons, (to arrive,) with about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl.... For the Continent, direct, a Norwegian bark, 716 tons, hence with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 7½d. ℔ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, 54 hhds. Tobacco on private terms....For Trieste, a British schooner, 185 tons, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 8s. ℔ bbl.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 21, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of Chas. Price, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 23.10 by 103.3, situate on East Twelfth street, north side, 86.4 feet east of Avenue C, for $15,000, the purchaser of the property being Philip Bolander, a second mortgagee. The same auctioneer also sold, under a similar court decree, A. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, a house and lot adjoining the above, and similar in all respects, 110.3 feet east of Avenue C, for $12,950, to Henry Shiff, also the owner of a second mortgage upon the premises. No other sales were noticed for the day, and no further real estate business was transacted.

At private contract V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold the brown-stone-front house, 27 by 85, with lot 100 feet deep, on Fifth avenue, at the south-west corner of Thirty-ninth street, for $110,000. The property owned by P. T. Barnum was sold to Geo. W. Pell.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's auctions, as follows, are announced to occur:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the lot, with building thereon, situated on Wall street, at the south-west corner of Pearl street, the lot having a front on Pearl street of 3.8 feet, and on Wall street of 40.3 feet, the other two sides being respectively 6.11 feet and 49.6 feet. Also, under the same decree, a house, with lot 25 by about 70, on the east side of Cherry street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 27.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 175 feet east of Third avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of ten lots, with unfinished building thereon, known as the property of the Knickerbocker Hotel Company, on Fifth avenue, east side, taking in the block front between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, the plot being in size 200.10 by 125.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 5-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 12th st., n. s., 86.4 ft. e. of Avenue C.; lot 23.10x103.3	$15,000
1 5-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 12th st., n. s., 110.3 ft. of Avenue C, adjoining above; lot same size	12,950

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

King's Bridge road, w. s., adjoining W. M. Tweed's, 61x125	$6,000
Lewis st., No. 120, 25x100	11,500
18th st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x92	14,500
48th st., s. s., 97 ft. e. of 8th av., 22x79.2	23,000
49th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5	12,500
53d st., s. s., 47.9 ft. e. of Madison av., 20.7x100	34,000
76th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x102.2	9,000
78th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2	1,100
79th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st av., 21x102.2	23,000
113th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.11	2,500
Clinton av., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x100, (24th Ward)	390
6th av., w. s., 30.4 ft. n. of 44th st., 20x60	28,500
South one-half of 156th st., between King's Bridge Road and Croton Aqueduct, 30x about 104 ft. on the south line of 156th st., and about 111 ft. on centre line of 156th st.	5,200

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

21st st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x91.11	$5,800
61st st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.5	14,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Chatham st., s. s., about 200 ft. w. of Duane st., 38x66x67x73.3, irregular, 21 years, per year	$1,200
Chrystie st., No. 47, front house, 4 years, per year	1,500
3d av., No. 241, store and cellar, 5 years, per year	1,000
4th av., Nos. 389½ and 391, two floors, 5 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located, in Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order; replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $10,500 to $18,000. Also several medium, first-class three and four-story stone-front houses, on best streets, in Twenty-second Ward, just west of Broadway. Particulars and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—NEW IRON store, Broadway, will be sold at a price that will pay purchaser ten per cent. clear; leased for three years to responsible parties; rent payable monthly in advance; only $25,000 cash required, balance can almost be paid from rent. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 4,767.

EIGHTH AV. CORNER FOR INVESTMENT. —The valuable property north-easterly corner 8th av. and 57th st. is offered for sale at a bargain for permanent investment; lot 25 feet 10 by 100. Terms very easy. Apply to D. F. BAKER, No. 138 West 44th st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 20, 22 West 56th, 1, 17 East 53d, 22, 31 West 52d, 13 East 48th, 31 West 39th, 7 West 34th; 5th av., 438, 584, 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—BEST SMALL, MODERN, three-story house, in Fifth Ward; every improvement and convenience, with possession; not much cash required. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has for sale, and offers at a bargain and on easy terms, two full lots on corner of Grand Boulevard and below 152d st. A safe investment.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—EIGHT LOTS, valuably located on corner of 7th av. and 8th st.; only twenty-five per cent. cash required; balance can remain on mortgage five years. O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR BROOKLYN or City house, the "Whiting House," Wilton, N. H.; four stories; 200 feet long; nine stores, all rented; all improvements; near depot; two and a half hours' ride from Boston. Price, $35,000; equity, $18,000. O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT DOBBS' FERRY, ON THE HUDSON. —A very desirable country residence; fine dwelling, all improvements, in good order; coach-house, stabling, &c., and fourteen City lots, or will exchange for a small house in the City or Brooklyn. ROBERT MORGAN, No. 203 East 32d st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT RYE, CONVENIENT TO THE DEPOT, a new and extra good house, with modern improvements, fine grounds, good garden, carriage-house, &c. Former rent, $1,200.

TO LET AT PORT CHESTER—A fine, large house on Main st., near the depot, churches, &c.; fine garden, fruit, carriage-house, &c. Former rent, $750.

TO LET AT HARRISON—A large, new building for a hotel or boarding-house, all in good order; will be let for two families, if desired. Former rent, $1,200.

Either of the above houses will be let to the first satisfactory applicant previous to Feb. 1, at the best price attainable. Apply to the owner, WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st., New-York, or DANIEL STRAUG, at Harrison.

TO RENT AT FORT WASHINGTON, ADjoining the residence of J. G. Bennett, Esq., an elegant mansion, with all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, green-houses, and fruit and shade trees; eight acres, laid out in a beautiful manner. Rent, $2,000 per annum.

ALSO,

the beautiful country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington; elegant mansion, fully and nicely furnished; green-houses, graperies, and all other necessary and ornamental out-buildings; beautifully laid-out grounds, with abundance of trees, fruit and shade, flowers, &c., &c. Will be rented for three years to a first-class private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE BEAUTIFUL country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington; elegant mansion, fully and nicely furnished; green-houses, graperies, and all other necessary and ornamental out-buildings; beautifully laid-out grounds, with abundance of trees, fruit and shade, flowers, &c., &c. Will be rented for three years to a first-class private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—TILL JUNE OR LONGER, A HANDSOMEly-furnished house on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to E. A. BAILEY, No. 583 6th av., Everett Library Rooms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 78, 78, and 80 BROADWAY, Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST., Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST., Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE, ALL NEAR WALL ST., And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS, Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET. Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the DREXEL BUILDING BROAD AND WALL STS. TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM. The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

BENNETT BUILDING. GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS. With a view to secure eligible tenants for the FEW OFFICES now remaining unlet the RENTS have been REDUCED, and first-class tenants may obtain OFFICES at VERY LOW RENTS. To INSURANCE and BANKING offices is now offered an unusual opportunity to secure eligible offices on most favorable terms. The above building is COMPLETELY FIRE-PROOF; heated by steam; two elevators; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THREE AND ONE-HALF STORY STORE and dwelling, No. 131 8th av., between 16th and 17th sts., west side; good business stand; possession immediately. J. DENHAM & CO., NO. 266 WEST 23D ST.

OFFICES TO RENT.—ELIGIBLE OFFICES FOR bankers, brokers, lawyers, &c., to rent in the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, (FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,) Wall st. and Broad st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR LIGHT ROOMS; private table; also parlor floor on 5th av. Parties desiring rooms, with or without board, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LEASE—THREE-STORY STORE AND DWELling, No. 319 8th av., between 25th and 26th sts., west side; possession immediately. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW DOORS FROM 5TH, OR ON Madison av., between 32d and 44th sts., a medium-sized first-class house, in perfect order; basement preferred; price not over $35,000. Any party to whom the entire price in cash is an inducement to sell at a moderate sum, may address E. E. M., Post Office Box No. 2,295, stating location, price, dimensions, &c. Principals only need answer.

WANTED—A PLACE OF FROM THREE TO FIVE acres, in either of the new wards, for which $25,000 cash will be paid; a good house and stable indispensable. Address HYDE, Stevens' House, No. 27 Broadway.

FOR CASH—A MODERN FOUR-STORY DWELLing-house; brick or stone front, not less than twenty-two feet wide, in first-class location; price not over $40,000. Address, with full details, E. W. C., Post Office Box No. 4,879.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A HOUSE FOR A SMALL FAMILY AT a rent of not over $1,200; location must be good, and lease required for either three or five years. Address L. J. H., Post Office Box No. 4,711.

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall St.

FOR INVESTMENT.

N. Y. City 7 p. Cent. Stocks.

Dock Bonds, due 1904.
Croton Water Main, due 1900.
Additional New Croton Aqueduct, due 1900.
Consolidated Stock, due 1896.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R. First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. FOR SALE BY DAVIS & FREEMAN, NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT. Running from three to five years. First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office. DAVIDSON & BEECHER, NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

Francis T. Walker & Co., NO. 10 WALL ST. BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

National Park Bank of New-York, Jan. 16, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

WM. H. FOGG,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,	HULL CLARK,
OLIVER HOYT,	EUGENE KELLY,
GEO. J. BYRD,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
GEO. H. POTTS,	ROBT. J. HOGUET,
PETER HAYDEN,	ROBT. SQUIRES,
ARTHUR LEARY,	JAS. L. WORTH,
WM. K. KITCHEN.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. WM. K. KITCHEN was unanimously re-elected President. JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,821,900 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS of the CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. For the purpose of providing means for paying the bonds of the City and County, maturing Feb. 1, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900, of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896	$2,947,200
CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896	874,700

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the City and County require it.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

$3,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE ON down-town store worth $25,000; first mortgage. Principals only need address G., Box No. 119 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE Equitable Trust Company, $1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS. Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION. Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange. First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Allen, Stephens & Co. BANKERS, (Domestic,) No. 25 Pine st., New-York. DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

GEO. W. KING & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, Successors to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO. Exchange on the principal cities of Europe. CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS, Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds FOR SALE BY WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

Office of New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, No. 39 William st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

Office of the Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON THE 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year, viz.:

MARTIN L. CROWELL,	WM. PITT PALMER,
MASON THOMSON,	HENRY BAYLIS,
JOHN CASTREE,	EDWARD WISE,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,	AUGUSTUS C. BECHSTEIN,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	FRED. LINK,
JOHN W. DEGRAUW,	THOS. STILLMAN,
BENJ. J. HART,	GEO. W. WELSH,
JOHN ROMER,	JOHN T. WILSON,
WRIGHT GILLIES,	JOHN W. FERDON,
JOHN B. HOBBY,	ALEX. SHALER,
ALEX. McKENZIE,	BENJ. F. RAYNOR,
JOS. ROGERS,	JOHN W. ANDREAS,
E. M. VAN TASSEL,	HENRY H. HAIGHT,
FRANCIS A. RAY,	JAS. M. WILSON,
EDGAR HYATT,	ALEX. MACKENZIE,
CHRISTOPHER SWEZEY,	CHAS. F. MATTLAGE,
LEMUEL S. HOPKINS,	JAMES WIGGINS,
AUGUSTUS MARSH,	THOS. H. VAN TINE,
JOHN C. BARRON,	ALBERT L. DICKINSON,
DAVID L. BAKER,	JOHN H. PALMER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, MARTIN L. CROWELL was re-elected President, and WM. PITT PALMER Vice President, both unanimously. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York, Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight. JOHN HONE, Jr., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITHAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP. ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application. EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

$20,000 TO $40,000 WANTED FOR three to five years, on property worth double the amount, in a Western city, and will increase the security about $1,000 per month from commencement of loan. Only $3,000 wanted now, balance can be in five monthly installments. Will pay ten per cent. per annum semi-annually. Address WORTHINGTON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

LOST—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certain CHECK for Five Thousand Dollars on the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass., signed by Alpheus Hardy, H. Harris, and H. Montgomery, Trustees of the estate of Joshua Sears, dated Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1873, payable to the order of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, by them indorsed for deposit in Oriental Bank, New-York, payment on the same being stopped.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Second Mortgage Bonds, Warren Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds, For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., Bankers, No. 40 Wall st.

$80,000.—WE HAVE MONEY TO BUY good first and second mortgages on improved City property. BIGELOW & LOCKWOOD, No. 5½ Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN.—$30,000 IN ONE OR THREE sums, on first-class City property. Apply to [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway. Paid up and Unimpaired Capital, $1,000,000, divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker. No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York, Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS, No. 12 Wall st., New-York. WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY. ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co. SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. For sale on behalf of the company by SCOTT, STRONG & CO., Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, No. 31 Pine St., New-York, Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations, execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds. C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst. JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY and NO. 200 BROADWAY. New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

Office of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 180 Chatham square, junction of Mott and Worth sts., New-York, Jan. 17, 1874.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1874	217,000
Total assets	$417,000

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President. Jos. W. Dugliss, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular dividend of TEN Per Cent., payable Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books closed from Jan. 26 to Feb. 2, 1874. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

Office of United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

Office of West Wisconsin Railway Company, No. 74 Broadway, New-York City, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

Commercial Warehouse Company of New-York, No. 29 William st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

Office Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand. THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

National Broadway Bank, New-York, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

The German American Bank, New-York, Jan. 16, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Office of the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad Company, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

Office of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT., on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND, OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY. New-York, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Jan. 8, 1874. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge. Money deposited before Feb. 2 will draw interest from Feb. 1. WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President. Robert Hoe, Geo. C. Scofield, Vice Presidents.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, Corner Park place and Greenwich st. Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1. David E. Swan, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 110 Washington st., Boston, Have for sale: DICKENS' WORKS.

English edition, profusely illustrated, and complete in thirty vols. post 8vo. Handsomely bound in crimson cloth, $60.

This is the best edition of my works. Charles Dickens.

Since the author's death, four volumes have been added, containing The Child's History of England, Uncommercial Traveller, Seven Poor Travellers, Holly Tree, Wreck of the Golden Mary, Perils of Certain English Prisoners, Going into Society, Haunted House, Message from the Sea, Tom Tiddler's Ground, Somebody's Luggage, Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings, Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy, Dr. Marigold, Boy at Mugby, No Thoroughfare, The Mystery of Edwin Drood, Master Humphrey's Clock, &c. The edition is printed in large, clear type, on superior wove paper, and contains nearly 600 illustrations. Ready next month, Vols. I. and II. of the edition now in course of publication in London, of THE LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ENGLAND, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Tenterden. By John Lord Campbell, LL. D. To be completed in 4 vols., crown 8vo. Uniform with the Lives of the Lord Chancellors. $2 per vol.

Messrs. L., B. & Co. are the American publishers of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. The ninth edition, in twenty-one volumes 4to, is in course of preparation. The new edition will be almost a reconstruction of the whole work, and reset on an elegant new type, and illustrated freely through the text. Vol. I. is expected to be ready during the year 1874, and the issues will be continued at the rate of about three volumes per annum.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection with business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF P. ROLLHAUS & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Fireplace, Heater, and Cooking Range business will be continued at the same place, No. 248 Water st., by PHILIP ROLLHAUS, Jr., who will cash all bills of the late firm, and collect all bills due to the same.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1874. PHILIP ROLLHAUS, PHILIP ROLLHAUS, Jr.

THE FIRM OF HANKINS & WILLIAMS having become insolvent, I hereby give notice that I withdraw therefrom, and that the partnership between the members of the said firm is dissolved from this date. DAVID V. N. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 15, 1874.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS J. PACKWOOD, plaintiff, against MARY A. C. PACKWOOD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 6 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and three cents, with interest at eight per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1869, on eight thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents thereof, from the 1st day of May, 1871, on ten thousand five hundred dollars thereof, and from the 9th day of May, 1871, on five hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-five cents thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1873. A. P. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1873. A. P. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MODERN STYLE WALNUT FURNITURE, sufficient to furnish a house, will be rented to a responsible party, or owner will act as house-keeper. Small compensation with security required. Address No. 493 Clinton av., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$100 REWARD—CERTICATE NO. 63,008, for 100 shares Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company stock, in name of Whitehouse & Co. The finder will please return and receive the above reward, and no questions asked. WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 25 Broad st.

LOST.—BANK BOOKS NOS. 47,599, 47,601, 47,602, 47,603, 47,604 issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO., IMPORTERS OF METALS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c., CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—Styles complete; patterns with cloth models of them now ready; patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect; cutting and basting.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pews in the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Mr. Hepworth's.) Address Box No. 443 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 63, MIDDLE AISLE, IN DR. Hall's church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Inquire at No. 130 Water st.; office on first floor.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES dampener; something new and important to housekeepers; useful article for dampening clothes, only 25 cents. ONDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG man who has been shawl suit and skirt buyer for seven years, in a leading jobbing house, also having a very extensive acquaintance among the jobbing trade, would like a position in a commission house of leading manufacturers to sell goods; best of references. Any one wanting a live man, address L. B., Box No. 112 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, SWEDISH girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general work in a private family; speaks good English, and is willing and obliging; will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who is competent in every respect; is clean and orderly with her work, and a very good waitress; is accustomed to the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN excellent girl. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 3 West 42d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. —By an American Protestant woman; or would like a place for general house-work; City or country; is very neat, orderly, correct, and has best of City recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer; has several years' recommendations; wages moderate; for City or country; is neat, and of obliging disposition. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN; is a very good family cook; understands soups, meats, fish, game, poultry, &c.; is an excellent baker; makes nice desserts; is willing to do some washing; good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a thorough pastry cook; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to assist in washing; best City references. Call at No. 1,134 2d av., in baker shop.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; she is an excellent family cook; will do washing; good washer and ironer; can do all kinds of family cooking; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as cook, or will assist with the washing, &c.; good reference; City or country. Call over blue store, No. 106 6th av.

FEMALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; a respectful, economizing, and reliable servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE North of Ireland Protestant women, in a private family, the one to cook and the other as waitress; the best of references can be given. Apply at No. 225 East 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT woman of long experience, as good, thorough cook and baker; will assist with washing; is careful, sober, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family; is a good, plain cook; good washer and ironer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 43 Perry st., in the rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, WILLING GIRL, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; reference. Call at No. 145 West 51st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, to do house-work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 402 1st av., corner 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; good reference. Apply at No. 204 Rivington st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work. Apply at No. 279 Bowery, entrance Houston st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED MAID, English, Protestant, with the best of testimonials; is a competent dress and bonnet maker. Can be seen till engaged at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two and one-half years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl with good City references, in an English or American family. Call for three days at No. 316 East 34th st.; ask for P. Heslin, real estate agent.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work at her house, or would go out by the day. Inquire all the week at No. 134 West 24th st., in the rear.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR FRENCH GIRL AS nurse to growing children and to do plain sewing, or as nursery governess; can furnish the best of reference and is a suitable person for any lady needing a servant of that kind. Apply at Wyatt's Intelligence Office, No. 525 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SCOTCH PROTestant woman as nurse; fully understands the care of infants from birth, or grown children; first-class City references; or wait on invalid lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Jane st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse and seamstress; references from the best families; will be found agreeable. Call at No. 225 West 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN TO take care of children and assist with up-stairs work; excellent City reference. Call at No. 254 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would do chamber-work and sewing. Call for two days at No. 314 East 25th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG American girl; is very fond of children; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 312 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is neat and nice looking; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; excellent waitress; also, chamber-maid, by a very neat, kind, obliging young woman; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience; thoroughly understands his duties; is a thorough groom and good steady driver; training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations if required. Address D. L., No. 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Norwegian, aged twenty-four years, who speaks good English; can take care horses, drive, milk, care cattle, tend door, clean boots, build fires, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; has over twenty-five months' reference from last place. Apply for three days at No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (COLORED;) has the best of references; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging. Call or address George, for two days, at No. 227 East 29th st.

FARM FOREMAN, DAIRY-MAID, POULTRY, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife; age thirty-five years; no children; man is an experienced farmer in all branches; working machinery, caring cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; wife can care milk, make good butter, raise poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, (Danes;) man as plain gardener, and to take care of horses; wife as cook and laundress. Address C. Paterson, No. 277 8th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best references from last employer. Address A. S., at the seed store, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN, WITH family, as gardener; understands the business in its various branches; good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 213 Times Office.

MALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWISS MAN; IS A CAREful coachman, gardener, neat with harness, &c., care of cows, milking, &c., poultry, &c.; generally useful about gentleman's place; has several years' recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute Employ Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife; woman can do general house-work; man capable of taking care of horses and make himself generally useful; City or country; references. Address E., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; long experience; best of City reference; City or country. Address O. D., Box No. 19 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORWEGIAN man as first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference from former employer. Address H. L., Box No. 49 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, FULLY competent to fulfill the duties in a private family; best reference from last employer. Can be seen at [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.
Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.
Feb. 14—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.
Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.
New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.
Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.
For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. H. J. BULLAY,
RUFUS HATCH, Superintendent.
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $36. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or P or No. 45 North River, JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Russia, Wednesday, Jan. 21	Marathon, Saturday, Jan. 24
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Hynaia, Saturday, Feb. 4	Alias, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wednesday, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wednesday, Feb. 18	Olympus, Saturday, Feb. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers as above will take cabin passengers only.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, Jan. 24.
STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, Feb. 7.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Saturday, Feb. 21,
and every alternate Saturday thereafter, calling to land passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for $1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most picturesque and cheerful route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Geneva, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
Italy....Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Canada, Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P.M.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, Brace.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE.....DAVIS.....Saturday, Jan. 24
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Feb. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Reduced tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships
FROM PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.....Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Feb. 24, 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. GEORGE.....March 3, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, LA GUAYRA, MARACAIBO, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH.....Feb. 20.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....Jan. 30.
ETNA.....Feb. 17.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
*Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WISE, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $140; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $200; and to Rio de Janeiro, $250, gold. Steerage at half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.
Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Jan. 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (Havana and Mexico).....Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Feb. 7
For freight or passage apply to
T. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE
Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Apply at the Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 48 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Jan. 22.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 24.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Jan. 27.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:30 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:35 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 2:30 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 6:05, 8:14, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
J. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad, Direct Line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:40, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Brushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal and St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
For tickets, &c., apply at 413 Broadway.
CHAS. H. LEIGHTON, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 7:10, 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., 3 and 4:33 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW CHEAP ROUTE TO TEXAS.—THE "Iron Mountain route" is now finished from St. Louis, through Missouri and Arkansas, to Texarkana, in Texas, where it connects with the Texas and Pacific and International Railroads for all points in Texas. This line is 140 miles shorter than any other from St. Louis, and has reduced the passenger rates very materially.
The time through is much quicker, and altogether it is the best route to Arkansas and Texas.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 205 (40 st.) and No. 1,224 Broadway, near 29th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT, ON THE 14th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PORTEUS B. ROBERTS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, corner of Nassau street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 13th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB HAYS, NATHAN FRANKEL, and FREDERICK HAYS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 30th day of January, A. D., 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. PARRISH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William W. Parrish, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD J. HAAS and ALEXANDER H. SAMSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, Jan. 22, 1874.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, said Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren street, in said City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 3d day of February, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
JOHN F. DILLIET, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EGYDIUS ROSSNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Egydius Rossner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS H. REDFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Lewis H. Redfield, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district, dated at New-York City, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1874.
ja22-law3wTh DE WITT C. BROWN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. CONVERSE and JULIUS P. CONVERSE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before the District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edward W. Converse and Julius P. Converse, or the City of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition by the District Court of said district.
RICHARD H. CHITTENDEN, Assignee.
ja22-law3wTh No. 4 Pine street, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of Assignee of ALBION P. HOWARD, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja22-law3wTh No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 2d day of July, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EMIL B. KOENIG, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja22-law3wTh No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE S. PLYMPTON, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja15-law3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LOUIS DE CASSE, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
Ja8-law3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, 30th day of July, 1873.
DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK Y. O'BRIEN, } Executors.
EDWARD MARTIN, }
jy31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 404 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.
PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.
au21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, duly verified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New-York, 10th day of September, 1873.
HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.
au28-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 Williams street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM ZINSSER, } Executors.
GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, }
o16-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.
WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.
o9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph E. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before TWENTIETH DAY of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.
ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-law6mTh JOSEPH E. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 109 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PONY TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—I WILL sell my pony top phaeton, harness, and robe; pony seven years old, beautiful flowing mane and tail, 13½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, free from all vice, warranted to trot in 3:30; can be drove by the most timid lady or child; imported by myself from Wales; is one of the handsomest in the country; phaeton by a first-class City maker. I will sell at a sacrifice. Apply at private stable No. 101 East 28th st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LANDAU BUILT BY Brewster, of Broome st., and used but a few times; also a large Westchester rockaway in perfect order; will be sold cheap. Address W. G., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN second, third and fourth stories, to let with first-class table to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Call between 2 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 45 West 28th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

TO LET—WITH BEST OF BOARD, THREE OR four superior roo

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STINER TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST COMMENCED BY CORONER KESSLER YESTERDAY—WERE THE FIREMEN DILATORY?—THE STORY OF THE FIRE RETOLD.

Coroner Kessler yesterday commenced the inquest in the case of Mr. Jacob Stiner, his wife, his daughter Deborah, and their servant Mary McGuire, killed by the fire at Mr. Stiner's residence, No. 24 East Sixtieth street, on the morning of the 13th inst. The ante-mortem statement of the servant, Mary McGuire, who died in Bellevue Hospital, was read to the jury. It developed no new facts. Jennie Kahn, the German servant girl, was then examined, and testified that on the morning of the 13th she woke up Mary McGuire, and having dressed herself opened her room door to go down stairs. There was a little smoke, but when she reached the landing the stairs and the bannisters were on fire. The hall-door was open. Jumped down the flight of stairs into the hall, and ran out through the hall-door, taking with her a coat and hat which were on the hall table. Alfred Schutz had fired up the furnace in the basement on the previous evening.

Alfred Schutz, the waiter in Mr. Stiner's house, was next examined, and testified that he attended to the furnace in the basement. Mr. Stiner had told him to be very careful of the furnace and the doors and windows. Mr. Stiner frequently examined the furnace, doors, and windows of the house before going to bed. On the night of the 12th, raked down the furnace and fired it; put the ashes raked out into a wooden tea box, which was in a niche in the basement wall. A hot cinder may have been among the ashes. Never noticed anything defective about the furnace or flues. There was a closet on the first floor under the bath-room, which was very hot. The hot-air flue from the furnace went up by the side of this closet. The witness then stated that he was awakened on the morning of the 13th by a sound like laughing and carrying on, but which really was the crackling of the burning staircase. Everything about the stairs seemed on fire. Heard Mr. Joseph Stiner and Miss Flora talking, and shouted to them to get a rope and escape. Could not pass down into the hall, and ran up stairs. The scuttle was locked, and, getting out on the window-sill, he gained the roof and went down the scuttle of an adjoining house.

Mr. Joseph Stiner was then examined, and said that he was awakened by the noise, and found his father and sister Flora standing on the roof of the bay window. Heard something like an alarm bell. Caught hold of the leader pipe and slid down it into the yard. There was a young man in the next house who cried out to his father and sister not to jump. Then heard a sound like three pistol shots, and his father fell. Mary McGuire, the servant, also fell into the yard, but witness did not see her fall. Did not see his sister Deborah or his mother. Never knew of any defective part of the furnace or flues, but recollected that while at dinner one day, a quantity of smoke seemed to come through the panels from the next house, and on sending a servant to inquire, learned that the residents in the next house had been kindling a grate-fire.

Mr. Manuel T. Bollener, of No. 26 East Sixtieth street, testified that he was aroused by the alarm of fire, and on throwing open his window he saw Mr. Stiner, Sr., his son Joseph, Miss Flora Stiner, and the servant girl Mary McGuire on the bay window. Young Mr. Stiner slid down the leader-pipe into the yard, and Mr. Stiner in trying to do the same fell. Mary McGuire jumped, and witness' son called out to Miss Stiner not to jump, and after a minute or so succeeded in saving her. After Miss Stiner had been rescued, and while in his house attended by his wife, she said that her father was dead and her mother was burning. Smoke had come into his house on previous occasions from Mr. Stiner's house. There are a number of houses on the block built in the same fashion.

Philip Simpson, residing at No. 59 East Fifty-ninth street, directly in the rear of Mr. Stiner's house, was aroused by the alarm of fire, and saw Mr. Joseph Stiner, who said that his father was dead and his mother and sister were in the house. The witness endeavored to gain the floor on which Mrs. Stiner and her daughter Deborah were, in order to rescue them, but could not, as the hall was on fire and the stairs had been burnt away. The Police were not there at that time. The firemen came fifteen or twenty minutes after, and got water into the building as rapidly as they could.

Thomas Sadler, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, testified that he received the alarm of the fire at 6:20 o'clock A. M., and with his company reached the fire four and one-half minutes after. The fire was then burning fiercely and Engine Company No. 8 had a line of hose into the building. Raised a thirty-five-feet ladder to the window, but the fire and smoke were so fierce and dense that the men could not enter. Two feet of the ladder was burned away. Thought the fire started from the hot-air flue running from furnace across the ceiling of the basement under the parlor.

Edward Fitzgerald, a private watchman for Chester Lamb, Madison avenue and Fifty-eighth street, said he gave the alarm at 6:25 o'clock. It was fully ten minutes before the firemen arrived on the ground.

Officer Merrill, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that there was no sign of fire about the building at 6:12 o'clock. Chief of Battalion Rhodes, of the Fire Department, having his head-quarters in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, testified to coming to the fire on receiving a second alarm. The fire was not in his district, but in that of Chief of Battalion Fisher's. He received the second alarm at 6:37 o'clock A. M. Found the firemen at work. Considered that some means should be taken for rendering the hydrants along the line of railroad improvement in Fourth avenue available for service in case of fire.

Chief Engineer Bates was next examined, and said he had arrived after the second alarm and found the firemen at work. The delay was caused by dilatoriness in sending the first alarm. Did not think the Fire Department had a sufficient force of men and engines in the up-town districts.

The inquest was then adjourned to to-day.

THE RORBERY OF AN ACTRESS.

DOMINICK KILLORAN FOUND GUILTY AND SENT TO PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS FOR STEALING A PURSE FROM MISS ADA DYAS.

Horatio Raymond, alias Dominick Killoran, was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, on the charge of larceny from the person. Raymond is a young man about twenty years of age, of good appearance, considerable education, and comparatively wealthy connections, but for a lengthened period he has been engaged in a systematic course of theft, and has frequently been brought before the judicial authorities. He was recently tried for conspiring to rob the Park Bank, but owing to a legal technicality he escaped punishment. Ten days subsequently he was convicted of grand larceny and sent to the Island for a period of six months, but after a month's detention he escaped by swimming the East River. He was vainly sought for until the 31st of December last, when he was arrested on a charge of stealing a pocket-book belonging to Miss Ada Dyas, an actress, in Fifth avenue, near Nineteenth street. On his trial, yesterday District Attorney Phelps conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Kintzing defended the prisoner. It appeared from the testimony of Officer Seaver, that on the day in question, while on duty at the corner of Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue, he saw Miss Dyas throw up her hands, screaming, and the prisoner at the same time ran toward him. Observing that the witness was an officer, the prisoner turned and ran toward Irving place, where he was discovered between the wall and an ash-barrel. He was identified by Miss Dyas, and the pocket-book was subsequently picked up in Fourth avenue. Miss Ada Dyas, who is one of the leading actresses in Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, testified that she was walking toward the Clarendon Hotel on the 31st of December, when the prisoner passed, and snatched a pocket-book from her hand. The pocket-book contained about $10 in money and some articles of value. He ran off, but he was afterward arrested, and she indentified him. Mr. James Garland and another gentleman testified that the prisoner threatened to shoot them if they attempted to stop him. Mr. Kintzing stated the case for the defense, and the prisoner, who was examined, stated that he had no connection with the theft, and that he ran simply to avoid the Police, as he owed five months to the Penitentiary. The jury promptly convicted him, and Judge Brady in passing sentence spoke of the intelligence and respectability of the prisoner, observing that, if he pursued an honorable calling, he could have occupied a respectable position in life. He regarded larceny from the person as hardly inferior to murder, and it was an offense that should be visited with the severest punishment. He believed, from the character of the prisoner, that there was no hope of reformation in his case, and he was sorry the punishment which the law meted out to it was not greater. He sentenced the prisoner to five years in the States Prison, with hard labor.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held a meeting for organization for the coming year on Tuesday evening last at the First Division Rendezvous, Thirteenth street, Col. Church presiding. There were present Gens. Shaler, Woodward, Ward, Cols. Gildersleeve, Cullen, and Camp, Major Smith, Capts. Wingate and Casey, and Mr. Peck. An election being held for officers, Col. W. C. Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, was re-elected President by unanimous vote. Gen. Shaler was re-elected Vice President. The resignation of Col. Squire as member of the board having been accepted, Major Gen. Martin T. McMahon was elected in his place, and subsequently elected Treasurer of the association. Election being had for Secretary, the former Secretary of the board was nominated for the position, but declined on account of business engagements, and Col. H. A. Gildersleeve was elected to fill the position. On motion of Gen. Shaler a committee was appointed to prepare and have suitably engrossed a draft of resolutions expressive of the deep sense of the obligations of the association to Capt. Wingate, who, as its first Secretary and one of its original promoters, has contributed so much to insure its prominence and future success. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee in addition to the officers of the association who belong to it as officers: Gen. John B. Woodward, Capt. G. W. Wingate, Hon. D. W. Judd. Col. Henry J. Cullen, Jr., offered his resignation as director, suggesting in his place Gen. J. H. Liebenau, and the latter was unanimously elected. A resolution was passed tendering the thanks of the association to Supervisors Billings and Gilon for their great services in securing for the association the annual appropriation of $5,000 from the Board of Supervisors for the present year. The by-laws, as amended at the annual meeting of the association, were directed to be printed, and the matter of the annual report referred to a committee. A prize committee of three was also directed to be appointed by the Chair. After the transaction of some routine busines the board adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Commissioners of Education met yesterday at their office, corner of Elm and Grand streets, Mr. Neilson, President of the board, in the chair. A large number of communications were read and referred to the several committees having charge of the subjects to which they referred. Among the miscellaneous communications a letter was read from Mayor Havemeyer, stating, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the law of 1873, he had appointed S. S. Randall, N. K. Freeman, and T. H. Faile, Jr., Inspectors of Common Schools for the Eighth School District. It was ordered by the board that the communication be received and entered in full on the minutes. A communication was read from Controller Green, in which he stated that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a meeting on Dec. 19, at which the final estimate for the support of the City Government for 1874 had been determined upon. The following amounts, he said, had been apportioned to the Board of Education for the purposes of public instruction in the City: Salaries of teachers, janitors, Superintendents, clerks, and employes $2,580,000; supplies, rents, ordinary repairs of buildings, &c., including $5,000 for examination and report on the subject of warming public school buildings, $472,500; for school moneys apportioned to corporate schools, $100,000; for obtaining sites for the erection of new school buildings, $400,000; alterations and extraordinary repairs of buildings, and for new heating apparatus and furniture, $200,000; for public instruction in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, (the annexed portion of Westchester County,) $166,586—total, $3,919,086. It was directed that this communication be entered in full on the minutes. In reference to the above, the Committee on Finance reported that the apportionment was considerably less than the estimate submitted in September last, besides including the $5,000 which went to meet the expense of the examination and report on the subject of warming public school buildings. In dealing with the money which had been placed at the disposal of the board for purposes of public instruction, the committee proposed to keep separate and distinct the apportionments for the newly-annexed portions of Westchester and the original City limits. They proposed that the several apportionments should be made in the following way, and submitted a resolution to the board to that effect: Salaries of teachers in the ward schools, $2,150,000; salaries of janitors, $107,000; teachers and janitors Normal College, $82,000; evening classes, $111,000; teachers and janitors of colored schools, $47,000; superintendents, clerks, and employes of the board, $84,000, making a total of $2,580,000. It was proposed to apportion $100,000 for the benefit of the corporate schools, and the other items for gas, furniture, and the like would bring the total to $3,152,000. This applied only to the original City limits, as the sum of $166,560 would be applied for the benefit of the annexed portion of Westchester. The report of the committee and the resolution which it submitted for the purpose of carrying out the above apportionments were adopted by the board. The report of the Committee on Supplies was ordered to be placed on file. The Committee on Sites reported that they had authorized the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward to hire the buildings Nos. 222 and 224 East Seventy-fifth street, at an annual rent of $1,300 for each. The matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings. Among the other miscellaneous business transacted it was ordered that 1,500 copies of the President's address delivered at the last meeting of the Commissioners be printed for the use of the board. The following are the standing committees for the current year:

Finance Committee—Commissioners Vermilye, (Chairman,) Dowd, Townsend, Beardslee, Seligman.

Committee on Teachers—Commissioners Halsted, (Chairman,) Kelly Dowd, Traud, Brown.

Committee on Buildings—Commissioners Dowd, (Chairman) Patterson, Lewis, Hoe, Baker.

Committee on Supplies—Commissioners Beardslee, (Chairman,) Mathewson, Halsted, Wetmore, Hoe.

Auditing Committee—Commissioners West, (Chairman,) Traud, Jenkins, Baker, Patterson.

Committee on Sites and New Schools—Commissioners Patterson, (Chairman,) Klamroth, Baker, Vermilye, Lewis.

Committee on Course of Study and School-books—Commissioners Brown, (Chairman,) Man, Farr, Traud, Klamroth.

Committee on School Furniture—Commissioners Wetmore, (Chairman,) Hoe, Seligman, Jenkins, Baker.

Committee on Normal Schools—Commissioners Farr, (Chairman,) Brown, Klamroth, Townsend, Halsted.

Committee on Evening Schools—Commissioners Mathewson, (Chairman,) Townsend, Jenkins, Traud, Vermilye.

Committee on Colored Schools—Commissioners Jenkins, (Chairman,) Patterson, West, Wetmore, Dowd.

Committee on Warming and Ventilation—Commissioners Hoe, (Chairman,) Mathewson, Baker, Beardslee, Traud.

Committee on By-Laws, Elections, and Qualifications—Commissioners Townsend, (Chairman,) Man, Beardslee, West, Farr.

Executive Committee on Nautical School—Commissioners Wetmore, (Chairman,) Mathewson, Seligman, Dowd, Vermilye.

Committee on Annual Report—Commissioners Klamroth, (Chairman,) Jenkins, Beardslee, Vermilye, West.

Committee on Nomination of Trustees—Commissioners Wetmore, (Chairman,) Halsted, Brown, Beardslee, West, Kelly, Klamroth, Lewis, Farr.

THE EFFECTS OF ANNEXATION.

The residents of the new wards are beginning to realize some of the disadvantages of being annexed to the great City and County of New-York. The Tax Commissioners are actively engaged in distributing notices in the new wards to the effect that every citizen who has money out at interest on bond and mortgage must personally appear at the Tax Commissioners' office, make oath in regard to the same, and pay a tax of three per cent. upon the amount so invested. Hon. Samuel M. Purdy, of West Farms, who has a large sum of money out on bond and mortgage for persons who have intrusted him with their funds to invest for their benefit, called upon the Tax Commissioners a few days ago to remonstrate against the rigid exaction of the tax, on the ground that it would have a very disastrous effect upon the value and sales of real estate in the newly-annexed territory; but the Commissioners turned a deaf ear to his remarks, and stated that there was no remedy could be looked for except by a repeal of the present law. Under the circumstances Mr. Purdy will call in about $100,000 of the amount which he has out on bond and mortgage. This will occasion great embarrassment to the persons who are to be thus summarily called upon to pay off their bonds and mortgages, together with the interest due thereon. Under the circumstances alluded to, great difficulty will be experienced in obtaining new loans, for none will be found willing to loan money at seven per cent., and pay out of it three per cent. for taxes. Thus the property of many persons of moderate means will be brought under the Sheriff's hammer, while they could have succeeded in meeting their obligations under the old order of things. The effect of this change upon the real estate market in the newly-annexed territory cannot possibly be estimated at the present time.

THE YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

A large gathering of members and friends of the Young Ladies' Christian Association was held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, in the pleasant parlors of the building No. 64 Irving place, corner of Eighteenth street, now occupied by the association. The guests were received by Mrs. M. O. Roberts and Miss Stokes, Honorary President and retiring President of the organization. Much interest was manifested in the growing usefulness and success of the association's work, and the hope was expressed that the generous aid of those interested in work for the welfare of the young women in our City might soon enable the association to secure a centrally located and permanent building, adapted to the requirements of its work. During the evening brief but interesting addresses, descriptive and commendatory of the operations of the association, were made by Mr. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, and Rev. Dr. Potter, Rector of Grace Church. The guests separated at a late hour, impressed with the importance and interest of the work of this much needed organization.

WARDEN JOHNSON LEAVING THE TOMBS.

Warden Johnson's term of office at the Tombs expired yesterday. During the morning he sent his last official report to the Board of Commissioners. In this report he alluded to the large increase in the number of prisoners confined daily in the Tombs since his appointment; to the fact that there were thirty-eight per cent. more prisoners sent to State Prison than during an equal time in the previous history of the prison, and that there had been but two escapes—one that of Wm. Barclay, which occurred during the night, and for which he could not be held responsible; the other that of Wm. J. Sharkey, which occurred in the day-time, and for which the board, over the signature of the President, Wm. Laimbeer, had justly held him blameless. Then Warden Johnson went through the prison, bidding the keepers and prisoners good-bye. Many of the keepers thanked the Warden for his unvarying kindness and courtesy to them during his official connection with them. Deputy Warden Finlay will act as Warden for the present.

FACTS ABOUT EMIGRANTS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration have forwarded their annual report to the Legislature. The entire number of passengers from foreign ports who landed at this port in 1873 was 316,956, of whom 266,818 were aliens and 50,138 were citizens or persons who had before landed here. The number of those who landed at Castle Garden, and thus came under the immediate care of this board, was 268,288. Of these 252,982 were aliens, 1,839 were born in the United States; 11,247 had previously landed at other ports in the United States. Of the whole number of aliens who arrived 104,214 were from Germany, 68,612 from Ireland, 33,189 from England, 8,392 from Scotland, 8,090 from Sweden, 6,847 from Italy, 6,417 from Norway, 6,859 from Austria, 6,102 from France, 4,287 from Holland, 3,759 from Denmark, 2,979 from Switzerland, 2,406 from Poland, 1,817 from Russia, 648 from Belgium, 621 from Wales, 517 from Luxemburg, 345 from West Indies, 221 from Spain, 119 from South America, 71 from Canada, 69 from China, 69 from East Indies, 53 from Mexico, 26 from Central America, 24 from Turkey, 15 from Portugal, 14 from Nova Scotia, 14 from Greece, 12 from Australia, and 10 from Africa. The destination of 95,951 was the State of New-York, 43,982 the Middle States, 98,928 the Western and North-western States, 23,468 the Eastern States, 2,703 the Southern States, 3,201 Canada, and 33 South America. From the daily returns made by the boarding-house keepers admitted to Castle Garden it appears that 55,547 emigrants—a little more than one-fifth of those who landed—were lodged in these houses for periods varying from one day to several weeks. Of the above number 20,881 were lodged in houses kept by Irish, English, and Scottish proprietors, and 34,666 by Germans, Scandinavians, French, and Italians. If paupers or criminals arrive they are detained, and the attention of the Executive Officer of the Board is called to the subject, so that measures may be taken to cause their return to the port of embarkation. During the brief period since the organization of the present board several paupers sent by the Swiss poor authorities have been detected, and in every instance the Commissioners have returned them at the expense of the ship by which they came, and have caused notes to be addressed to the Swiss Consul at this port, protesting against the act, and expressing the hope that the Swiss Government would prevent a repetition of the grievance. During the year employment has been obtained for 25,325 emigrants, of whom 17,821 were males and 7,504 females. Of the males, 3,472 were mechanics and 14,349 agricultural laborers. Of the females, 7,155 were general house servants and 349 skilled work women. The average monthly wages, with board, was $13 19 for males and $9 75 for females. For laborers the average daily pay without board was $1 70. Remittances amounting to $4,363 have been received to forward emigrants to the interior. Of the whole number of emigrants who landed at Castle Garden, 31,534, nearly twelve per cent., were received by their friends; 537 children, not in charge of their parents, were forwarded to their friends; 1,016 husbands received their wives and children, 611 parents received their children, 919 children received their parents, and 12,442 persons received their kindred of different degrees of relationship.

The board believes it to be of the utmost importance that the entire business of selling railroad tickets should be conducted in the Garden, so as to be under their direct supervision. The manner of transporting emigrants and their baggage from Castle Garden to the stations of the railroads has been open to objections. In respect to the New-York and Erie Railway this has been removed. It has provided a commodious barge for the conveyance of emigrants and their effects directly from the Garden to its depot in Jersey City. This barge, which affords all that could be desired, is used for this purpose only. The New-York Central Railroad promises to make necessary provisions for this purpose before the opening of the Spring season. The board employs agents at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, and Dunkirk. These officers render very important services to the emigrant. It is their duty to meet all arriving emigrant trains; to inquire as to the treatment received by emigrants from the railroad and its employes; to assist them in the transfer to other trains or boats, and in every way in their power to render to them such aid and assistance as they may require. If complaints are made, it is the duty of these officers to make immediate investigation, and report without delay to the General Superintendent at Castle Garden, so that redress may be obtained.

The Hospital and Refuge Department is situated on the northerly portion of Ward's Island, in the Twelfth Ward of this City. The Commissioners have purchased, at various times since 1848, lands amounting to 121 acres, costing in all $175,000. Here have been erected, at a cost of more than $500,000, one of the most complete hospital and refuge establishments in the world. The title to this property is vested in the State, and has never cost the people thereof a single penny. The land and buildings have all been paid for out of the funds arising from the commutation fee. On Dec. 31, 1872, there were in the hospitals 645 patients; during 1873 there were admitted 6,851. The total number treated during the year was, including 356 children born alive, 7,852. Of these, 6,828 were discharged, and 399 died, leaving on the 31st of December, 1873, 625. On the 31st of December, 1872, the whole number of emigrants on Ward's Island was 2,134; during 1873 there were admitted 10,452, and the number remaining Dec. 31, 1873, was 1,717, being 417 less than at the corresponding date of the previous year. This decrease is owing in great part to the determination of the board not to maintain on the island any person able to work, and for whom employment could be found. Of the entire number admitted during the year, 6,265 were adult males, 3,187 adult females, 1,505 were children between the ages of one and twelve, and 336 were infants. The nationalities of those admitted were: Germany, 4,777; Ireland, 2,752; England, 870; Italy, 559; Sweden, 319; Switzerland, 238; France, 170; Denmark, 129; Norway, 87; Scotland, 77; Austria, 73; Bohemia, 72; Holland, 50; Wales, 33; Russia, 31; Hungary, 17; Poland, 17; Belgium, 16; Finland, 5; Turkey, 3; West Indies, 3; Egypt, 2; Greece, 1; Cuba, 1; Central America, 1; Spain, 1. There were 356 children born on the island. During the year, 7,852 were cared for in the hospitals, of whom 2,554 received surgical treatment, and 335 were in the Insane Asylum. Of the insane, 92 were discharged cured; 26 were transferred to the City asylums, their time having expired; 2 escaped, 23 died, 5 were returned to Europe under care of friends, leaving 187 in the asylum.

The new building for the Insane Asylum is so far completed that the patients have been transferred to it. The present board regret to say that in construction it falls far short of what it should have been, considering the amount expended upon it.

The board fully recognize the importance of literary and religious instruction. There is a library of about 1,000 volumes, and a reading-room supplied with periodicals in various languages, free to all inmates of the institutions. Two chaplains, one Catholic and one Protestant, are employed, both linguists. When this board entered upon their duties they found that the Protestants were worshiping in a convenient room, capable of accommodating all who desired to attend; while the Catholics were in possession of a chapel, built by the former board at an expense of $35,000, and so belonging to the institutions and to be used as the board should direct. It was held by some that this chapel should be free to all denominations, and by others that it should be appropriated only to the Catholics. The majority of the board, on the 24th of November, 1873, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The church erected on Ward's Island has been built with the funds contributed by emigrants of all denominations; and,

Whereas, No one denomination has, therefore, any right to consider said edifice as built for their own exclusive use; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said church shall at all times be considered as a place of worship wherein all creeds shall be at liberty to hold religious services, and that suitable provisions shall be made by the Superintendent at Ward's Island for the holding of such service whenever it may appear necessary to afford more room to the worshippers than is at present allotted them upon the island.

By this resolution the executive officer on the island, subject, of course, to the direction of the board or its proper committee, has the same right of control over this chapel as over every other part of the island. As by far the larger portion of those who wish to attend divine worship are Catholics, and as the Protestant place of worship is capable of accommodating many more than attend it, it is not probable that the other chapel will at present be applied to the use of any other sect than the one now in occupation of it. But it is clearly set forth by this resolution that the chapel is free to all Christian sects, any one of whom may occupy it whenever, in the judgment of the board, the best interests of the institutions require.

The board find to their surprise that nearly all the land lying between high and low water marks, in front of their premises on Ward's Island, is not owned by them. The title to this narrow belt is held by several parties, some of whom are minor heirs, and others of whom are scattered. It is of the utmost importance that the title to this water front should be secured by the Commissioners. They, therefore, ask such legislation as will enable them to acquire the title to these lands. It is estimated by the surveyor, who recently examined the ground, that the cost will not exceed $15,000.

The board recommend to the Legislature that chapter 302 of the laws of 1873 be so amended that the President of the Irish Emigrant Society of the City of New-York and the President of the German Society of the City of New-York shall be entitled to vote on all questions that may come before the board.

MAID VERSUS MISTRESS.

A case interesting to housekeepers, into whose souls the iron of "servant galism" has entered, was tried yesterday before Justice Morse, in Brooklyn. The plaintiff was a Swede, named Alina C. Malsen, who has been but three months in this country. The defendant was Mrs. E. Shepherd, of No. 322 Atlantic avenue. About Dec. 1 Alina was hired through an agency by Mrs. Shepherd, and came to that lady's house utterly ignorant of the duties of a domestic servant, but, as she claims, under an agreement to receive $9 a month for her labor. On the 1st of January Alina became dissatisfied with her position, and, informing her mistress that she was about to leave, demanded $9. Mrs. Shepherd not only refused to pay the $9, but gave Alina to understand that she had incurred a debt of $12 for instruction in general housework. Alina demurred, and brought suit to recover her wages. Mrs. Shepherd appeared in her own behalf, and made an elaborate summing up. The fair advocate produced a written agreement which the Swede had signed, and by which she bound herself to demand no wages for a twelvemonth, but to consider "instruction in general housework" as a fair equivalent for wages. Mrs. Shepherd also put in her counter claim in the shape of a bill reading:

Alina C. Malsen, to E. Shepherd, Dr.
To instruction in general housework, $12.

The domestic denied having understood the true purport of the agreement she had signed. The Justice reserved his decision.

THE MISSING SECRETARY OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

There is a report current that extraordinary exertions are now being made by the Union Trust Company to capture its former Secretary, Carlton, who absconded during the recent panic. It will be remembered that after his disappearance it was discovered that about $400,000 in money and securities were missing. Strenuous efforts were made, it is said, at the time, to arrest the absconder, but without success, and it was generally reported that he had escaped to Europe. Inquiry was made at the office of the company yesterday as to whether the missing Secretary had been found, or if there were any tidings of him, but nothing new in relation to the matter could be ascertained. The present Secretary, and several other officials of the corporation who were questioned, seemed very averse to giving any information, saying generally that they did not know whether the reports in circulation were true or false. Several depositors of the company stated that from their knowledge of the matter they had every reason to believe that the company were desirous of arresting Carlton, and that the new management were quietly working to do so. It was believed that some of the persons who are presumed to have been in collusion with Carlton, and through whom the missing securities were negotiated, will be eventually discovered. What may possibly lead to their discovery it is better, it is thought, to keep secret at present, as the object in view might otherwise be defeated.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Washington Heights and North End Improvement Association, at their meeting held at Library Hall, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, Tuesday evening, Bartow W. Van Voorhis presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, On or about the 1st day of May, 1873, by the action of Controller Green in the interest of the public, the District Court of this City for the Ninth Judicial District was dispossessed of the premises corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, then occupied as a court-room and Clerk's office for said court; and,

Whereas, No place has since been designated by the Common Council for holding said court, as required by law; and,

Whereas, The inhabitants of the said Ninth Judicial District have, for the period of eight months last past, been in the anomalous position of having a Justice and Clerk and other officers for said court under regular salaries, ready and willing to perform their duties, but unable to discharge their several functions in said district by reason of there being no legally-designated place for holding court; and,

Whereas, Suits that should be brought in said district cannot be brought elsewhere so long as there is no vacancy in the office of the Justice of said district, and suitors and claimants are greatly inconvenienced and damaged thereby, and

Whereas, There are numerous individuals ready and willing to lease suitable premises to the Corporation of the City of New-York for a sound and fair rent, to be used for said court purposes, and the public necessities demand some speedy action in the premises, therefore,

Resolved, That this association, on behalf of themselves and the inhabitants of this district generally, do respectfully request of the Mayor and Common Council the speedy designation of a suitable place for holding said court for the Ninth Judicial District of New-York; and it is further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be properly engrossed, and transmitted to the Mayor and Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

A CIVIL JUSTICE'S SALARY.

An instructive illustration of the difficulty surrounding the payment of some of the claims presented to Controller Green is found in the case of the salary of a well-known Civil Justice. In April, 1873, the rate of $10,000 having been fixed by the courts, preparations were made by the Department of Finance to pay him his salary for one year and eight months, dating from Sept. 1, 1871, which amounted to $16,666 66, but on an examination of the records of the department there were found seven assignments or claims against the salary, amounting to $12,847 16. As $4,000 had been already paid to the Judge on account during the previous year, and he was still a claimant for the balance, it was found impossible to disentangle the claim from this mass of complication, and payment could only be made by order of the courts. Judgments were subsequently recovered by some of the assignees, which amounted to $11,000. The balance of $1,666 66 is now being fought for by four claimants, whose demands make up a total of $2,279 98, and no payment can be made by the Controller until a judicial decision affirms the preference of the claims.

PRESENTATION TO SHEPHERD KNAPP.

Conspicuous by their chaste simplicity among the treasures of art, at Tiffany's, in Union square, are a salver and two pitchers of silver. On the former is the inscription: "The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York to Shepherd Knapp, President 1838–1874, as a testimonial to his unwavering fidelity to the interests of that institution through all the vicissitudes of commerce during those many years. January, 1874." The pitchers bear the simple legend: "Mechanics' Bank to Shepherd Knapp, 1874." The articles, while beautifully finished, are in accordance with Mr. Knapp's well-known taste, exceedingly plain, meant for use, not merely to be looked at, the only noticeable adornments being an oxidized silver wreath of oak and laurel on the pitchers, and the workman's symbol, the brawny right arm wielding a sledgehammer. The value is $1,500, and the weight of silver alone is 200 ounces.

SMALL POX IN A PRISON.

About a week ago a colored man was discharged from the Westchester County Jail and went to live in Blackberry row, White Plains, principally occupied by colored families, and was shortly afterward taken sick with small-pox, which resulted in an investigation in regard to the sanitary condition of other inmates in the jail, when one of the number was found afflicted with small-pox. Sheriff Carpenter sent him to the County-house on Tuesday for treatment, but the officials there refused to admit the man into the institution, and he was consequently returned to his cell in the jail, where every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE RIOTERS.

Christian Meyer, one of the ringleaders of the Tompkins square rioters on Tuesday, the 13th inst., was again arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Owing to the fact that Sergt. Berghold, whom he struck on the head with a hammer, was unable to appear in court in consequence of his injuries, Meyer has heretofore been locked up to await the result of the Sergeant's wounds. Yesterday Sergt. Berghold appeared in court, almost in a state of convalescence, and made a charge of felonious assault and battery against the prisoner. Meyer elected to be tried at at the Court of General Sessions, and was so committed in default of $2,000 bail.

HARLEM POLICE COURT.

Yesterday, at the Harlem Police Court, Michael Kane and Wm. H. Manifold were brought before Judge Kasmire, charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct on election day. Kane was reprimanded and discharged, and Manifold was committed to the island for three months, in default of $500 bail to keep the peace....Edward Jones, of Poughkeepsie, detected in the act of casting a fraudulent ballot, was held for trial....Charles Hines was committed in default of $500 bail, to answer a charge of larceny preferred by a fellow-stableman, Robert Elliot, of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Hines stole $50 in money and some clothing from the complainant. The stolen goods were found on the person of the prisoner.

TWO MORE CANDIDATES FOR SING SING.

James Campbell, of No. 426 East Eleventh street, and John Wheelan, of No. 520 East Twelfth street, two very uninviting-looking fellows, were committed, in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. They were caught making their exit from the jewelry store No. 7 Avenue B, owned by Mrs. Abby Enttee, and had about $60 worth of stolen property on them when found. They do not deny their guilt. They effected an entrance to the store by adroitly opening a fan-light over the rear door.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

The annual report of the Public Administrator sets forth that during the year the effects or estates of 109 persons were taken in charge. The Administrator received $42,091 18, and disbursed to next of kin for debts and expenses, $40,500 48. The sum of $1,223 03 stands to the credit of the City as proceeds of unclaimed estates. Balance uncollected, now deposited to the credit of the Administrator in the Guardian Savings Bank, $42,733 60. Balance in the National Park Bank Jan. 1, 1874, $50,990 14.

THE COAL TRADE.

A meeting of the representatives of the leading coal companies was held yesterday afternoon at No. 73 Broadway. After an informal discussion a schedule of prices was adopted for the month of March, when the year's trade is considered to open. The prices are substantially the same as those for the opening month last year. It was decided to conduct the business on the same general plan as in 1873, making an average increase in the price of about ten cents per ton per month.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The reportorial corps of the *Courier* will give its annual ball at Masonic Hall on Jan. 29.

Patrolman John Casey, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was found dead in his bed at the Station-house yesterday.

Yesterday we received $5 from E. M. M. for the Dana family, residing at No. 122 Leonard street. The money was handed to Henry C. Dana last evening by a TIMES reporter.

The French Battalion des Gardes Lafayette has raised by subscription the sum of $392 55 in aid of the families of the officers and crew of the Ville du Havre.

Mayor Havemeyer has appointed Messrs. S. S. Randall, N. K. Freeman, and T. H. Faile, Jr., as Inspectors of Common Schools in the annexed district.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, James Sullivan pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny from the person, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

The last of the course of astronomical lectures by Mr. Richard A. Proctor will be delivered this evening at the Association Hall. Subject—"The Birth and Growth of the Solar System."

The sixth annual ball of the Third Avenue Railroad Employes' Relief Association was held last evening at Harlem Music Hall, Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

Mr. Russell Bunce, of the firm of Riggs & Bunce, a member of the Produce Exchange and Secretary of the Naval Stores Trade, died suddenly at his residence in Brooklyn yesterday. He was quite a young man.

The Eighth Assembly District German Reform Organization reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of John C. Boeckel, President; Secretaries, Wm. Roth and Henry Schild, and Wm. Dippel, Treasurer.

The Assistant Aldermanic Committee appointed to consider the application of certain parties to run fireless engines above Fourteenth street, met yesterday. They will probably present a report at the next meeting of the board.

At the Germania Assembly Rooms the Seperate Troop Cavalry of the First Division, commanded by Capt. Carl Klein, gave its twenty-fifth annual ball, which was largely attended by members and officers of different other militia organizations.

The Twelfth Assembly District German Reform Organization elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, David Eilan; Recording Secretary, Jos. R. Kettner; Corresponding Secretary, Phil S. Warner; Treasurer, Jos. Michaels.

The Fifteenth Assembly District German Reform organization have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chas. M. Eisig, President; N. Reinhardt, Vice President; Secretaries, Xaver Junghans and August Urban; Treasurer, John Rettenmayer.

Manuel Martinez Sacco, an Italian, was yesterday held by Commissioner Shields, an examination having been waived, in $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of selling cigars without either a license or their being stamped.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a protracted meeting yesterday afternoon. The application of H. B. Grinnell & Co. for readmission to the Exchange was the subject of long discussion, but no decision was arrived at. It is understood that the case was referred to a committee to report to a future meeting.

The York River Steam-boat Company, of Baltimore, has purchased the steamer Louise for their line. It was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, at Wilmington, Del. At the close of the war she was purchased by Charles Morgan, of this City, at a cost of $200,000. She is now being fitted up in splendid style to run on the waters of the Chesapeake.

The steam-ship City of Panama, of the Pacific Mail Line, which sailed from this port Tuesday for Aspinwall, returned yesterday morning. Her sudden return was owing to the defective construction of some of her timbers. When a short distance out it was discovered that the vessel was leaking, and she was compelled to put back in order to repair damage.

It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the "Iron Mountain Route" is now finished from St. Louis, through Missouri and Arkansas, to Texarkana, in Texas, where it connects with the Texas and Pacific and International Railroads, for all points of Texas. This line is 140 miles shorter than any other route from St. Louis, and it carries its passengers at a reduced rate.

BROOKLYN.

A further reduction of 300 men was made at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday.

A building known as Harmonia Hall, situated on Van Cott street, was blown down at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Over ninety persons were arrested by the Sanitary Police yesterday for violating the law, in permitting their hogs to roam at large in the streets

In Williamsburg a new German vocal society has been formed under the name of Concordia Maennerchor. The officers are: President, Jacob Lang; Secretary, George Ulshoefer.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., will give a series of readings under the auspices of the Young People's Association, at Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, this evening. Homer N. Bartlett will preside at the piano.

A descent was made yesterday on an illicit distillery at the foot of Irving street, South Brooklyn. The distillers escaped, but four barrels of whisky, a large quantity of mash, and the still were seized.

Peter Swenson, the Swedish sailor who murdered Charles Nelson, on Jan. 14, at a sailors' boarding-house in Columbia street, was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday and pleaded not guilty. His trial is set down for Feb. 2.

The Commissioners on the North Thirteenth street extension have awarded $30,000 to Mr. Charles Pratt, for land to be taken between First street and the East River. Mr. Pratt claimed $150,000, in addition to the land for the wharfage front at $40 a foot.

The case of Miss Jeanette H. Hammond, of Peekskill, against William M. Dean for breach of promise of marriage was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice Pratt. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, fixing the damages at $4,500.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Medical Society, the Committee on Hygiene reported the draft of a law regulating the sewerage of Brooklyn and Kings County. The report was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Conkling, Otterway, and Crane, to complete the law and secure the necessary legislation.

George E. Carpenter was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy preferred by Louisa Green, of No. 98 Union avenue. Carpenter, who is about thirty years of age, admits having contracted matrimony with Louisa Green, Helen Day, and Louisa Berger, all at present living, at different times, but claims he was at the time of said matrimonial ceremonies of unsound mind.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Board of Trade held its stated monthly meeting last night, and Charles E. Young, the President elect, was inaugurated. The officers' annual reports were presented and read.

A fellow, giving the name of William O. Craven, was arrested in River street, Newark, yesterday, while in the act of stealing a watch from the pocket of a man named Max Rice. He was committed for trial.

Of nine saloon-keepers and proprietors of confectionary stores and oyster saloons, tried in the Newark Police Court yesterday, for violation of the Sunday law, five were convicted and fined $10 each and costs. The remainder were acquitted.

A. N. Anderson, an employe of Eugene Smith, agent for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company at Newark, was arrested yesterday and held for examination, on a charge of stealing a sewing machine valued at $70, from his employer.

Graf's extensive shoe manufactory in Newark has resumed operations, and employment is now furnished to upward of 100 hands. McIntyre and Champenois, jewelry manufacturers, have also recommenced work with a full complement of men.

The New-Jersey Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, held its annual meeting in Newark yesterday, John R. Goble, Department Commander, presiding. About 100 members were present, representing the thirty posts in the State.

The New-Jersey Sportsmen's Club applied to the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City for permission to have a pigeon shooting match on their grounds within the city limits, and were refused in consequence of a remonstrance from Dr. Youlin, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

President Watson, of the Erie Railway Company, in compliance with a State law enacted in 1870, has filed in the office of the Secretary of State an affidavit setting forth the value of the property in Hudson County belonging to that company and the Long Dock Company. The values are as follows: Lands and property in Jersey City, $3,178,700; lands in Weehawken, $1,540,000; total estimate to Dec. 31, 1872, $4,718,700.

For some time past robberies on Canal-boats and barges lying in the South Cove and Morris Canal basin, at Jersey City, have been of frequent occurrence, and no clue to the perpetrators could be discovered. Yesterday Detective Bennett found large quantities of the stolen property stored in a deserted barge lying at the foot of Morris street, and learned that the barge was frequently visited by a negro named Charles Bowen. The detective found Bowen at his residence in Thompson street, New-York, and took him into custody. The prisoner acknowledged the robberies and was committed for trial.

The Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company yesterday inaugurated the plan of detaching the horses from their cars at the top of the Newark avenue hill in Jersey City, and letting the cars run down to the bottom, a distance of several hundred feet, without any restraint except the brake, which is applied by the conductor. While car No. 2 was making the descent, the brake broke, and the car dashed down the hill with great velocity. All the passengers jumped off except an old man, who was unable to do so. On reaching the curve, the car ran off the track, and, striking against the curb-stone with great force, was considerably damaged. The plan is very dangerous and should be abandoned.

A HUDSON RIVER MYSTERY.

It was reported last evening that the body of an unknown man had been found floating in the Hudson River, near One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, and that his general appearance seemed to indicate the fact of his having been foully dealt with. A telegram received at Police Head-quarters represented his throat as having been cut, and this fact, taken in connection with the thorough absence of clothing from his person, led many, well acquainted with such matters, to suppose that the City of New-York had added another mysterious murder to its already dark record. On receiving information of the fact, a TIMES reporter paid a visit to the Thirty-second Precinct Station-house, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue. The Sergeant on duty at the precinct, on being asked in reference to this mysterious case, said that he did not believe it was a murder. At first he and Capt. Speight, and others connected with the precinct, had so considered it, but their impression was rather the result of a hasty examination. A mark was seen across the throat, something approaching a gash, when the body was first brought to the station-house, and this it was which led them to telegraph to Head-quarters the fact of an unknown man being found in the river with his throat cut. They subsequently, on discovering what seemed to be the real facts, telegraphed that there was no ground for supposing the case to be either one of murder or suicide. The true facts of the case were: Sergt. Hauff, of the Harbor Police, first saw the body near the Manhattan Foundry, at One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, lying on the beach, very little water surrounding it. He reported the matter to Officer Shaw, of the Thirty-second, who had it taken to the station-house. The odor issuing from the body was at first so offensive that it prevented a thorough examination. Subsequently, when the keeper of the dead-house arrived with his wagon from Bellevue Hospital, a thorough examination was made, and the neck of the deceased, which was at first supposed to have been cut with some sharp instrument, was only scratched. This might have been caused by the ice in the river, or by friction with the shore. They think the deceased belonged to some barge or coal-boat, and must have jumped overboard while asleep. They can't account for the absence of his under-clothing. Deceased was about seventeen years of age, had brown hair and smooth face. He was evidently of the Roman Catholic persuasion, from the fact of a religious device being strung around his neck. Detectives Joseph Thier and Joseph Kennedy have the matter in hand. The body was taken to the Morgue, where it at present awaits the action of the Coroner.

OFFICIAL DEFALCATION ON LONG ISLAND.

There is much excitement in Queens County, Long Island, regarding the alleged deficiency in the account of the Ex-County Treasurer, Charles H. Roe, and considerable comment upon the action, or rather the non-action, of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the matter. It is learned from Mr. Pierpont Potter, the venerable Clerk of the board, that it was brought to their attention in a communication from the present County Treasurer, Mr. Bergen, several weeks ago, but that they deferred action under a promise made by Mr. Roe and his friends that the deficiency should be made good. Meantime, Mr. Bergen's communication, by direction of the board, has been carefully excluded from the minutes of its proceedings, and, to prevent any possibility of its coming to the knowledge of the public, Mr. Potter has carried it constantly in his pocket. Now, however, it is understood, the board have come to the conclusion that Mr. Roe either cannot or will not make his promise good, and they propose that the whole matter shall be thoroughly ventilated. The subject of a possible deficiency in Mr. Roe's accounts occupied the attention of the Supervisors in January of last year, immediately succeeding Mr. Bergen's accession to the office, and a special committee was appointed to make an examination of the books. This examination, however, for some unexplained reason, only attended once the last four years of Mr. Roe's service, he having served six years in all, and their report indicated nothing wrong; consequently, when Mr. Roe presented a receipt from Mr. Bergen for all the moneys apparently due from him, amounting to $22,702 47, his bonds were canceled and discharged of record. It now appears that Mr. Bergen, in going over the books for the entire six years of Mr. Roe's service, discovered that in the first two years he made return of certain school moneys of which there was no account whatever in the other four years, the apparent discrepancy amounting to from $14,000 to $15,000. To satisfy himself, before communicating with the Board of Supervisors on the subject, he visited the State Controller's office at Albany, and found a corresponding omission in the returns made there. The facts will doubtless all come out at the next meeting of the board, the members having, it is understood, come to the conclusion that further attempt at concealment would be not only unnecessary, but injudicious. Mr. Roe's bonds having been canceled and discharged of record, the idea, said to be entertained by some of the members, that his sureties can still be held in the amount for which they qualified, can hardly have serious consideration.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER.

Yesterday a memorial service was held at Christ's Church, Rye, for Sarah Adams, daughter of Mary A. and the late Justus R. Bulkley, who was lost at sea by the sinking of the Ville du Havre on the 22d of November last. Several friends of the deceased in this City were present at the service, and the ceremonies on the occasion were solemn and impressive.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; market very quiet and ⅛c.@¼c. lower; sales of fair to good Steers at $4 50@$5; choice, $5 25@$5 75; extra, $6 @$6 40; Corn-fed Texans, $3 60@$4; shipments, 1,500. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market quiet for Light, and firm and higher for Heavy; sales of Light at $4 80@$5; fair to choice Heavy, $5 35@$5 60; extra, $5 75@$5 80; shipments, 3,200. Cattle active and firm; receipts, 1,000; sales of fair to choice at $4 25@$5 25; shipments, 335.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Sugar in fair demand. Exchange in fair demand.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Miss H. Murray, Mr. Glaskin, C. N. Rosenfeld, Ex-Gov. F. R. Lubbock, Mr. Albert, F. Mertzbacher, Mr. Bryce, Col. W. F. Moller, Mrs. May, L. C. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. V. Painter, Miss L. Painter, Master Painter, Mrs. L. S. Lathrop, infant and maid, C. Atkins, H. C. VanTine, L. Natorp, W. W. Yard, W. H. Devine, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, J. B. Morrow and Son, Edward Hunt, James Alexander, R. M. McKerrell, H. C. Davies, Peter Hinckle, G. W. Haskell, T. H. Griggs, Mr. Ackland, C. A. Walsh, Henry B. Livingston, Miss O'Manney, Mr. O'Manney, Sir Chas. A. Hurtley, J. Lolly, M. H. Atmaw, A. Euher, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Sutton, Miss Sutton and niece, Mr. Cochrane, M. M. Levy, I. I. Staples, S. H. Lathrop, W. A. Leech, Robt. Smither, Henry Francis, Fred. W. Lample, F. H. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson, F. N. Boles, J. M. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin, F. Joanrabes, H. E. Hunter, L. G. Watson, Jas. Middleton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool—Mrs. E. J. Horsford and daughter, Miss Rause, Mrs. Trevor A. Fulton, J. J. Edgehill, A. Choletto, L. Loesler, T. T. Cornwall, G. J. Maseland, J. M. Gunton, Miss C. Gunton, W. Coltart.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool—Capt. Robinson, Albert Davis, David Davis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.....5:06 | Moon sets..10:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate....1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Victoria, (Br.,) Monroe, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Dallas, Bolger, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Macedonia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Ship City of Sparta, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.

Barks Emma F. Secor, (Br.,) Moore, Buenos Ayres, Heney & Parker; Familius Mendi, (Norw.,) Johnson, Queenstown, for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Albion, (Br.,) Burland, Queenstown, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Helene, (Norw.,) Abrahams, Queenstown, for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; James E. Ward, Liesgang, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; T. K. Weldon, Colson, Matanzas, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Farewell, (Ger.,) Newman, Rotterdam, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Vincenso, (Ital.,) Minalo, Queenstown, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Regina del Cin, (Aust.,) Tomasso, Penarth Roads, Slocovich & Co.; Germania, (Port.,) Henricksen, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Camilla, (Aust.,) Soich, Queenstown, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Moore, Liverpool Jan. 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Jan. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 13 cabin and 48 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Jan. 13, no lat, &c., passed schr. Billow, bound E.; 17th, passed a steamer bound E., showing 2 red and 1 blue light.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg Jan. 7 and Havre 10th, with mdse. and 44 cabin and 46 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz Jan. 9, Progreso 11th, and Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Jan. 16, lat. [illegible] lon. [illegible] 45, passed bark Consuegra, (Br.,) [illegible], for Cork.

Ship Thomas Dunham, McLean, London 50 ds., in ballast to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Dec. 27, lat. [illegible] 10, lon. 42 40, spoke bark Lima, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-Orleans; Jan. 17, lat. 34 05, lon. 73 40, passed schr. Anna Holborn, bound S.

Ship Adolphus, (new,) Rose, of and 8 ds. from Yarmouth, N. S., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Emma F. Herriman, (of Searsport,) Nickles, Buenos Ayres 62 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Dec. 14, lat. 23 27 S., lon. 30, spoke ship Garlook, (Br.,) from Glasgow for Calcutta.

Bark River Ganges, (of Liverpool,) Purcell, Liverpool 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Achilles, (Ger.,) Rhets, Memel 120 ds., via Isle of Wight Nov. 8, with rags to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Henry and Louise, (of Philadelphia,) Wick, Porto Cabello Dec. 27, and 13 ds. from East Harbor, T. I., with salt to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig William Robertson, (of Boston,) Guin, Wood's Hole, in ballast to S. C. Loud & Co. Will load for Smyrna.

Brig Glendale, Nicoll, New-Orleans 22 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Crescent, (Br.,) Buck, St. John, N. B., with stone to order.

Brig Republic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Cornwallis, N. B., 12 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Duryea.

Brig Ringleader, Parsons, Boston.

Schr. Ida Bella, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Murchison & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Kate M. Hilton, Stone, Portland, with lumber to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. General Grant, Bowie, Fortune Bay, N. S., 15 ds., with 550 bbls. frozen herring to master.

Schr. William Farren, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Doyle, Fall River.

Schr. B. S. Terry, Young, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Somerset.

Schr. White Wing, Robinson, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Lemuel Hall, Wiley, Portland.

Schr. J. A. Tate, Tate, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate & Mary, Coggswell, Providence.

Schr. H. D. May, May, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Cook, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fly, Carter, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. S. Scull, Barrett, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Fuller, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Alexandria, Harding, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George P. Trigg, Linnekin, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Trigg.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Providence.

Schr. S. F. Bird, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Colby, (new,) Harris, Mosank.

Schr. M. E. Graham, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Abel Parker, Heath, Portland.

Schr. Pinta, Clark, Gloucester, with fish to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Frank and Emily, Bunker, Camden, for Norfolk.

Schr. Baltic, Allen, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. M. B. Reeves, Day, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Astoria, Haskell, Portland, for Washington.

Schr. M. E. Long, Whitney, Belfast, for Norfolk.

Schr. Melville, Ward, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. M. F. Kent, Higgins, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Lord, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. C. Holway, Bryant, Providence.

Schr. L. D. Harding, Barker, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Susannah, Woodman, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. Benjamin S. Wright, Collins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Sandolphin, Aylsford, Whiting, with lumber to order.

Schr. Baltimore, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. J. W. Rumsay, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Keene, Fall River.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Annie May, Simpson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, New-London.

Schr. H. T. Townsend, Clark, Portland, with lumber to Cole & Remsen.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Providence.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Russia, for Liverpool; Washington, for Antwerp; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sundown, light, E.; thick fog.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship City of Panama, Hildreth, hence for Aspinwall, returned to port yesterday. Dec. 20, off Absecum, at 9:30 P. M., found the ship making water through her cargo ports, they not being properly caulked.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—Arr. steamers Josephine Thomson, from New-York, and Wm. Whildin, from Philadelphia; barks King Harold, from Dublin, and Ada Carter, from Navassa; schrs. Hattie McG. Buck, from Bucksville, S. C.; H. B. McCauley, from Charleston, and Sarah C. Smith, from Staten Island.

Cld. steam-ships Hibernian, for Liverpool; Wm. Kennedy, for Providence; Martha Stevens, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; schrs. M. and E. Henderson, for the West Indies.

Sld. schr. David Stewart, for Rio, and brig Alfred, for Paysandu.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Arr. steamer William Crane, from Norfolk.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.—Arr. schrs. Lucy D., from Boston; S. Harker, from Philadelphia; M. E. Mangam, from Havana; brig H. N. Carleton, from Rockport.

Cld. steamer Mercedita, for Boston; barks Herbert C. Hall, for Bremen; Invincible, for Liverpool; Tyal (?), for Barcelona; brig Moraledad, for Barcelona; schr. Como, for Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 21.—Arr. bark Sedun Dubrovacki, from Plymouth, in ballast, seeking.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—Arr., steam-ships Josephine, from Brashear; St. Mary, from Indianola; schr. Crowell, from Boston.

Sld., steam-ships St. Mary, for Indianola; Josephine, for Brashear; bark Sarah Douglass, for Havre.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 21.—Bark Jennie Cobb, from Mobile for Boston, left here at 3 P. M. for destination. Schrs. Edward Slade and Jacob Birdsall, from James River for New-York; schr. Rector and Horatio Nichols, from New-York for Mosquito Inlet, are here also.

Schr. Wainwright, from Southard for New-York, was within twenty miles of Sandy Hook, and had to put back.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Cld. steam-ships Carondelet, for New-York; Margaret, for Key West; ship Baden, for Havre; President Thiers, for Bremen; brig Wright, for New-York; barks Salicotta, for Liverpool; Hannon, for Havre; schrs. Winship, for Providence; Locke, for Ruatan.

Arr. at the Passes—Ships Bunyan, from Bordeaux; Ceylon, from Savannah; barks Caspari, from Bordeaux; Zuleima, from London; schrs. Fisher, from Utilla; Theresa, from Grand Caillon; Helena, from Ruatan.

Arr. and sld. for Mobile—Ship Her Majesty, for Liverpool. No departures.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 21.—Arr. steam-ship Caspian, from Liverpool Jan. 8.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 21.—Arr. ships Savannah, from Bremerhaven, and Lake Erie, for Liverpool; barks Mary K. Campbell, from Gloucester, and Ann, from Bremen; Alice Ray, from London; George Skolfield, from Liverpool, (and ordered to Mobile;) Catalina, from Barcelona; Norma, from Dublin; Anton, from Antwerp, and Emily Lowther, from London; ship Alice Buck, from Liverpool, (and ordered to New-York.)

Cld. barks New Republic, for Philadelphia; Teresa Cubana, for Barcelona; brigs Joven Antonio, for Palermo; Pensativa, for Barcelona, and Daters, (?) for Santander; steam-ship Border Chieftain, for Liverpool; schrs. A. C. Buckley and Laura Bridgeman, for Darien, and Thomas Fish, for Satilla River.

Sld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; bark Harmony, for Montevideo, and United States steamer Gettysburg, for Key West.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 20.—No arrivals. Wind N. E., blowing a heavy gale; clearing.

21st.—No arrivals. In port, schrs. Golden City, Harriet Baker, S. J. Gilmore, A. C. Watson, Antelope, and Antelope, (Br.) 9 A. M., wind S. E., moderate; cloudy.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The steamer City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here this morning; bark Elba, Capt. Paterson, from New-York, also arr.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sld. for the United States: Teresa Ester, Verein, Silver Cloud, Como, American Eagle, El Capitan, Kong Oscar Second, Emma D., Bjorviken, Sestrene, Hendricka, and Kraljevica.

Arr. out from the United States on the 19th inst.: Weymouth, Nunquam Dormio, Madeline, and Ignacio.

Arr. out from the United States on the 20th inst.: Magna Charta, Erato, Mataura, Tabor, Rhine, Fornax, and Heppet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Hecla, Capt. Murphy, from Boston Jan. 10, arr. here at noon to-day.

MOVILLE, Jan. 21.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Jan. 9, for Glasgow, has arr. here.

BREST, Jan. 21.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Lechesne, from New-York Jan. 10, arr. here at an early hour this morning.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,
NO. 173 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
ÆTNA INS. CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$5,521,049 [illegible]
SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
of Springfield, Mass.
CAPITAL..................$500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$1,024,478 81
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL..................$200,000.
NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL..................$200,000.
CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford.
CAPITAL..................$500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$742,734
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